THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SIXTY WORKMEN FALL SIXTY FEET

Bridge Over St. Lawrence River Gives Way, Carrying Men Down.

EIGHTEEN ARE NOW DEAD

Twenty-Seven of Laborers Are Now Being Searched for Industriously.

OVER THIRTY HAVE BEEN FOUND

More Than One-Half of Those So Far Recovered Expired After They Were Carried to the Hospitals—Nearly All Were Americans.

Hogansburg, N. Y., September 6.—About noon today two south spans of the international bridge of the New York and Ottawa railroad, now under construction across the St. Lawrence river, about three miles above St. Regis Indian village, fell without warning with sixty workmen, all being thrown into the river, some sixty feet below.

Over thirty were picked up and taken to the Cornwall hospital and twenty-seven are now missing. The bridge consists of three spans, of which two were completed and the third was nearly completed when the south pier gave way at its foundation causing both spans to fall into sixty feet of water, taking its load of human freight with it.

The names of the killed and drowned cannot at present be ascertained, as they were mostly from Pennsylvania.

Water Deep and Swift.

The bridge was being built across the St. Lawrence river at the foot of Long Saulte rapids, near Reinhardt's island. The water at this point is known to be as swift as in any part of the river. The immediate cause of the disaster and the giving way of the span of the bridge seems to have been from the washing away of one of the large piers.

The pier in question was begun last fall and work was continued all winter and finished this summer. The contract work was in charge of Messrs. Sooy, Smith & Co., who are well-known as extensive and careful contractors in their line and known to have had instructions from the railroad company to build for "permanency." The pier had been accepted as perfectly reliable and safe. It would seem from this that the swiftness of the current was underestimated.

Death List Estimated at Thirty.

Late reports from Cornwall hospital say thirty-three men have been taken out of the river and transferred to the hospital. Eighteen of them have since died. The latest information makes it probable that the death list will reach thirty.

As far as can be learned, eighty-seven men were on the pay roll, of whom eighty-two reported for work this morning. Of this list, only thirty-eight have actually been accounted for. Among those thrown into the river was the foreman, Thomas F. Brady (or Bricerly), whose home is in Pottsville, Pa. He has not been accounted for up to a late hour tonight.

An eye-witness of the fall of the bridge says that he was sitting on the bank of the river watching the workmen above him when, without warning, there came a fearful crash. Two spans of the bridge collapsed, the immense mass of timber and iron dropped and the agonizing shrieks of the men who were being crushed in the wreck were drowned by the rushing waters.

Rescue Work Inadequate.

Then he saw bodies coming to the surface, and the work of rescue began. This was helplessly inadequate, there being only a few boats in the vicinity and very few men who would undertake to swim out into the turbulent waters. Many who might have been saved were drowned before help could reach them.

Piteous appealing faces sank beneath the waters before the eyes of helpless onlookers. Mangled bodies came to the surface for a moment, and then passed out of sight. It was a terrible and heart-rending scene. Even those who were got to land alive were in such condition that many died on the way to the hospital. Some had their backs broken, others both legs, while others were crushed by the heavy irons.

Among those who are missing are Cyril Campbell, William Jackson, Craig and W. Cubby.

About fifty of the men employed on the span were Americans, who came here to work for the Phoenix Bridge Company. The remainder were mostly Indians, who acted as assistants. Every man on the division went down with the wreck. Many of those who escaped climbed up the iron work which still rested on piers at either end. The scene around the Hotel Dieu, where the wounded and dying were taken, was heart-rending. The wives and relatives of missing men are anxiously inquiring after their loved ones.

Following is a partial list of the dead and wounded made up at midnight:

KILLED.

W. J. CURRY, Paterson, N. J.
W. J. JACKSON, Columbus, O.
LOUIS BAUMER, Johnstown, Pa.
R. L. DISART, Tyrone, Pa.
J. D. CRAIG, Detroit, Mich.
PAT MURPHY, Toronto.
THOMAS BIRMINGHAM.
DAN HUGHES, Cleveland.
FRANK LEVIGNE, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
W. SHERMAN, Cornwall, Ont.
W. SAUNDERS, Baltimore.
JOHN CLAUSE, Caughnawega, N. Y.
H. DAVIS, Pittsburg.
CYRIL CAMPBELL, Cornwall, Ont.

WOUNDED.

Mitchell Reeves, Cornwall, serious; Andrew Smith, Rochester, N. Y., serious; John Frazer, Quebec, leg cut off.

FIFTEEN PERSONS ARE KILLED

LIST OF VICTIMS OF COLLISION NEAR COHOES MONDAY NIGHT.

Four of the Injured People Are Not Expected to Recover, So Terribly Are They Mangled.

Troy, New York, September 6.—There are fifteen persons dead as the result of a collision between a locomotive and a trolley car at a grade crossing between Lansingburg and Cohoes last evening.

The man first named in the following list of dead was a resident of Lansingburg; all the others lived in Cohoes:

JAMES TEMPLE.
NELLIE SWEET.
EDWARD BARNEY.
MRS. JOHN CRAVEN.
MISS KITTIE CRAVEN.
JOHN TIMMONS.
JOSEPH SENEZ.
ARCHIE CHAMPOUX.
MRS. ELIZA McELROY.
MRS. ELLEN SHAW.
MRS. ALICE SUTCLIFF.
MRS. JANE TAYLOR.
WILLIAM DODGE.
MISS EMMA DERBYSHIRE.

The following are probably fatally injured: Mrs. John Timmons, Mrs. James Temple, Miss Lizzie Melroy, Miss McAvoy.

FATHER AND SON SHOT TO DEATH

Old Louisiana Tiger Killed by a Posse Sent To Arrest Him.

Petersburg, Va., September 6.—Last Monday J. B. Schmidt shot and killed Edward Hoffman and son, John T. Hoffman, lumbermen from Buckingham county, operating on Schmidt's place on the James river, in Surrey county.

Schmidt went to the Hoffmans' mill and deliberately shot young Hoffman seven times with a winchester rifle in the presence of his father, killing him instantly, and then turned upon the father, who piteously begged for his life, and shot him repeatedly until he was dead.

A posse was sent to arrest Schmidt, but he refused to surrender and was shot near the heart. He lingered until a late hour last night, when he died of his wounds, cursing at every breath. The remains of the Hoffmans were sent to their home today. They came to this state from Washington, D. C.

Schmidt was a member of the Louisiana Tigers during the war and was considered the finest rifle shot in this section. He leaves a family. The trouble grew out of a business transaction involving the payment of money for lumber.

DROPS DEAD IN A DRUG STORE.

Jacksonville Lady Expires Suddenly in New York City.

New York, September 6.—Mrs. Frank Boylston, of Jacksonville, wife of the Florida passenger agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, died suddenly in a drug store on Broadway today. She staggered into the store and in a choking voice said to the soda fountain clerk:

"For God's sake, give me some ammonia quickly."

The woman's face was white as death and she seemed to be in agony. The clerk told her to go to the rear of the store. She staggered toward some seats, and when almost there fell unconscious into the arms of a physician who was in attendance at the store. Three minutes afterwards the woman was dead.

It is said that Mrs. Boylston had been an invalid for some time and had just returned to New York from the White mountains.

KENNY IS INDICTED AGAIN.

United States Senator Must Face Charges Once More.

Wilmington, Del., September 6.—The federal grand jury reconvened today and this afternoon returned another indictment against United States Senator Richard R. Kenny, already charged with aiding and abetting Defaulting Teller William N. Boggs to misappropriate the funds of the First National bank, of Dover. There is a previous indictment against Kenny, and he will be summoned for re-trial at the October term of the United States circuit court. The indictment returned today charges Senator Kenny with conspiring with Teller Boggs to misappropriate the bank's funds.

Private Kinney Given Five Years.

Washington, September 6.—Private Kinney, of company H, First Mississippi, who made an assault upon the commanding officer of his regiment, Colonel Govan, at Chickamauga last Saturday night, and afterwards threatened to shoot the adjutant of the regiment, has been sentenced by courtmartial to five years' imprisonment in a military prison.

Algor Will Tour the Camps.

Washington, September 6.—Secretary Alger announced today that he intended to make a tour of the various camps at which large bodies of men are now stationed, with a view to ascertain for himself the exact condition of affairs. It is the secretary's intention to start very soon, probably next week.

POPULISTS NAME TICKET FOR 1900

Middle-of-the-Road Convention Splits Into Two Factions.

ONE PUTS OUT CANDIDATES

Barker, of Pennsylvania, and Donnelly, of Minnesota, Are Selected.

SENATOR BUTLER IS ROASTED

Nominating Body Addresses a Long Story to the Public, Arraigning All Other Political Parties. The Bolters Issue a Proclamation.

Cincinnati, O., September 6.—The middle-of-the-road populists today reorganized the people's party, renewed its former declaration of principles and nominated its national ticket two years and two months in advance of the date of the election. The object of this early action was to head off any such fusion as that of 1896.

While the radicals controlled the convention, they could not have carried out their programme without a bolt from northern delegates.

The western and southern delegates nominated Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly and declared the principles of the reorganized party.

The eastern states were not represented. It was the smallest national convention on record, and it adopted the longest platform on record, one of over 7,000 words. Most of the usual rules of conventions were ignored, as most of the delegates came with self-constituted credentials, owing to the confusion over the call. It was a very noisy convention, and no connected report of the proceedings will ever be recorded.

While the people's party was heretofore divided on the issue of fusion it has not been found that even the anti-fusionists are badly divided and that the fighting among the middle-of-the-roaders themselves has just begun.

A letter was read from ex-Governor David Waite, of Colorado, during the early hours of the session, in which he denounced Senator Butler as a treacherous chairman and false leader, and advocated the nomination of straight populistic tickets for president and other offices.

An elaborate address to the people of the United States was adopted. It reaffirms the previous platform of the populists and covers many questions, and in referring to the present situation it says:

Address to the Party.

"The people's party vote in 1894 and 1896 rose to nearly two millions, and everything indicated its speedy national triumph. In this emergency the democratic party saw that it had no recourse but to steal one of the principles of the despised populists. In the Chicago convention of 1896, in a prearranged theatrical scene of great uproar and enthusiasm, moved to the front as the devoted and life-long champion of that which it had always opposed.

"Senator Butler, who is chairman of our national committee, preached disintegration and demoralization just as Benedict Arnold stipulated for the scattering of the American forces, that the British might the more readily overthrow the young republic.

"Mr. Butler taught our forces that the first duty of a soldier was to break ranks and go over to the enemy. All efforts to chain the boundless subtlety of this cunning man have been in vain. Our chief battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car wheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals. The whole world today is held in check by a system of gold barter, while enterprise languishes, industry suffers and the cemeteries are populous with the bodies of bankrupts and suicides. We will end the tricks of the office seekers by putting our national ticket in the field at once. We believe the soul is bigger than the pocketbook. We have nothing but kind words for republicans and democrats individually. Our hearts go out to the wretched and oppressed of the whole world. While we demand that if either gold or silver is to be used as money, both shall be so used; we insist that the best currency this country ever possessed was the full legal tender greenback of the civil war. And we look forward with hope to the day when gold shall be relegated and the human family possess, free of tribute to bankers, a governmental full legal tender measure of values, made of paper that will expand side by side with the growth of wealth and population. We call attention to the public school system and the postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent state socialism and to similar institutions for the improvement of the condition of the people."

Minnesota Member Hissed.

Previous to the adoption of the address Mr. Foster, of Minnesota, created a scene by his bitter objections and was hissed down, as were others of the Butler faction.

A bitter discussion then followed on a motion to proceed with nominations for president and vice president. The Butler faction moved to amend by referring the whole matter to their national committee. This caused great disturbance and the Butler men were knocked out.

Joseph Palmer, of Illinois, then called the Butler faction together in another part of the hall, and it was announced that they would bolt and leave the hall if the motion to proceed with nominations prevailed, and such action was taken when there had been no regular call, and when only a portion of the states and territories were represented. There was a scene of confusion and commotion which was finally quelled by Mrs. Walker, of Illinois, taking the platform and addressing the convention in the interest of order and harmony.

After he was defeated on his motion to refer nominations and other decisive action to the national committee Mr. Palmer attempted repeatedly to get the floor on a question of personal privilege. He was interrupted by Dr. Fay and many other objectors, who insisted on proceeding with the nominations. At this juncture the disturbance of the small crowd became so fierce that the manager of the Lyceum appeared and requested the assemblage to vacate the hall, as he was apprehensive of the security of his property. The Butler faction, led by Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, then left the hall and the other faction proceeded with the nominations.

After numerous nominating and seconding speeches in presenting two names for presidential candidates a ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, 128 4-5; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, 99 1-5.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly the nomination of Mr. Palmer was made unanimous. Ignatius Donnelly was then nominated by acclamation for vice president.

A very long platform was adopted, which incorporates the provisions of the Omaha platform as well as the address adopted at the morning session. The declarations in the platform do not differ from those of other platforms except in the plank which especially denounces Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, as chairman of their national committee, for attempting "to drive the populist party into the democratic organization."

The resolutions also provide for the reorganization of the party with Milton Park, of Dallas, Tex., as chairman.

The bolting delegates said they were instructed not to participate in the nomination of a ticket. The convention adjourned without fixing any time or place for another convention and they consider their campaign for 1900 now opened.

Bolters Issue Address.

The most important action of the convention was the adoption of the referendum system as the cardinal principle in the future government of the reorganized party. After the nominations had been made a resolution was offered by Captain Frank Burkett, of Mississippi, providing that the nominations just made be referred to a vote of the people's party in all states and territories, and that said referendum be taken in accordance with the rules adopted by this convention for the future government of the people's party. These rules constitute a radical substitute for those adopted at St. Louis in 1896. The main resolution provides that the people's party shall never again hold a delegate convention of any sort, national, state, district or local; that the nominations for all offices shall be made through the "initiative and referendum or petitions indorsed by popular vote."

Another supplemental resolution was adopted providing that the new national committee, of which Milton Park is chairman, shall take such action as it may find necessary in the courts or otherwise to see that the names of all the candidates of the people's party in all localities shall appear on the regular and legally prescribed ballots.

Those who followed Palmer, of Illinois, out of the convention, afterwards held a conference and appointed Joe A. Parker, of Kentucky; James E. McBride, of Michigan; James H. Ferris, of Illinois, and Horace Merritt, of Tennessee, a committee to draft another address. This committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by the bolters:

"To the People's Party of the United States—On behalf of our delegates who attended the meeting called at Cincinnati by some old members of the people's party we submit the following protest to the action of that body:

"We attended the convention for the purpose of preserving harmony among those who espoused the straight, pure and simple people's party doctrine. But those who controlled the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every effort made to promote the interests of the party.

"The convention proceeded properly to establish a referendum system through which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. When we sought to have the national central and national organization committee put the programme into effect within an hour they refused, disregarding the plan adopted by themselves, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of president and vice president, and by their action we believe they have placed themselves outside the regular organization of the people's party and created for themselves a new party. Thereupon quite one-half the delegates withdrew, preferring to remain loyal to the people's party and willing to trust future developments to remedy party difficulties. We implore the populists of every state to pay no heed nor to attach any importance to this small sloughing off of party timber, but to maintain an aggressive warfare on the line hitherto followed, to build up and preserve our state and local organizations in accordance with the recommendations of the national organization committee as adopted at Nashville July 4, 1897, and the subsequent agreement between our two national committees at Omaha June 15, 1898, relying on the patriotism and good judgment of men advocating both policies of party management to heal their differences before the time fixed for our regular national convention."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by delegates in whole or part from the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas.

While the candidates of the reorganized middle-of-the-roaders for president and vice president have never been in public life, yet both of them are well known. They have been identified with the people's party ever since its inception and both are known as ultra-radicals on the most extreme doctrines of the populists.

Both of them supported Thomas Watson for president in 1896 and bitterly opposed the efforts at fusion at that time and ever since. They are both bitterly opposed to Colonel Bryan and charge him with instigating Senator Butler as the chairman of their former national committee in his efforts to drive them into fusion and to break up the people's party.

Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, the candidate for president, is the editor of The American, the national organ of the middle-of-the-roaders.

Ignatius Donnelly, of St. Paul, the candidate for vice president, has been known for years as the author who advocated that Lord Bacon wrote the plays credited to Shakespeare, and is also the author on numerous works on finance, especially on the silver question and on socialistic questions.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY REACHES SAN JUAN

Transport Carrying Commissioners Now in Porto Rican Waters.

ROYAL RECEPTION IS GIVEN

Spanish Gunboat Fires a Salute of Thirteen Guns to Americans.

THE YELLOW FLAG IS HONORED

United States Sailor Is Greeted Enthusiastically by the Great Crowd Present and Is Nominated for President of His Nation.

San Juan de Porto Rico, September 6.—The United States transport Seneca, carrying Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and Brigadier General W. W. Gordon, of the Porto Rico military commission, arrived off the harbor last night, but did not enter until this morning. The United States protected cruiser New Orleans, which is lying in the harbor, fired an admiral's salute of thirteen guns.

The Spanish gunboat Isabel Segundo responded with thirteen guns, whereupon the New Orleans set the Spanish flag at the peak and saluted it with thirteen guns.

A boat immediately put off from the New Orleans to the Seneca and took Admiral Schley aboard. As he went over the steamer's side the passengers, among whom he had become exceedingly popular, gave three cheers and a tiger. One man in his enthusiasm yelled:

"Hurrah for the next president!"

Admiral Schley was given an enthusiastic reception on board the New Orleans.

The Seneca brought also the postal commission, thirty nurses and six contract surgeons. There are thirteen postal clerks with the commission for the various stations. The commissioners will make an investigation into the postal system of the island and report to Washington.

F. Demar, J. D. H. Luce and W. H. Lathrop, representing the Boston firm of DeFord & Co., which has been appointed the government's fiscal agent in Porto Rico, will establish banks at San Juan and Ponce. They believe the United States government will eventually retire the Porto Rican currency, which the local banks are trying to maintain close to par at an arbitrary price. It is valued approximately at $1,000,000.

The Seneca proceeds to Ponce this afternoon. Paymaster Arthur, who is on board, has $1,000,000 for the troops.

When the admiral's pennant was raised on board the New Orleans the marines paraded and the band played. Shortly before noon the Spanish Brigadier General Vallerino made an official visit to Admiral Schley and was saluted with seven guns.

During the afternoon Admiral Schley and General Gordon came ashore and took up their quarters at the Hotel Inglaterra, where they will remain during the session of the commission. They walked from the quay to the hotel, attracting much attention.

The Spanish soldiers and sailors who thronged the city seemed especially curious to see the man who destroyed Cervera's fleet. The only guard for the party consisted of three policemen, but even these were unnecessary, as there was no hostile demonstration whatever.

About 4 o'clock General Brooke arrived from his headquarters at Rio Piedras and the three commissioners, all of whom are outranked by Captain General Macias, made a call of courtesy upon him.

The United States commissioners desire to dispatch their work as soon as possible, but they have no idea of the time it will require. Everything depends upon the attitude of the Spanish commissioners. All appears clear sailing to General Brooke and his colleagues, but it is reported that the Spanish commissioners expect considerable compensation for the Spanish property to be relinquished. Their instructions were received yesterday by the steamer Ciudad de Cadiz.

One of the commissioners is said to have remarked to Admiral Schley that he was anxious to leave for Spain, and that if he had his way the proceedings would terminate so that he could go in a week.

ARCTIC WHALING FLEET LOST.

Local Agent in San Francisco Receives Letter Telling of Destruction.

San Francisco, September 6.—A special to The Examiner from Seattle says the news of disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet came in a letter from Captain J.C.Downing of the Wolcott, to Austin Claiborne, the local agent of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company.

Mr. Claiborne believes that only the whaling vessels originally caught in Point Barrow were destroyed. This includes the Jessie H. Freeman, Wanderer, Belvidere, Orca, Rosario, Newport, Fearless and Jeannie.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who returned on the Roanoke, reported that the Belvidere got out and reached Port Clarence, where she coaled August 4th from the bark J. De Peters. She then returned to Point Barrow. The Belvidere's officers also told Mr. Jackson that the Rosario had been crushed in the ice and that the Wanderer had extricated herself and moved on the vicinity of Herschel island.

BAYARD IS IMPROVING NOW.

Ex-Secretary of State Shows a Decided Change for the Better.

Dedham, Mass., September 6.—Ex-Secretary of State Bayard passed a somewhat restless night, but toward morning grew more comfortable. Mr. Bayard passed a comfortable day, being fully conscious and taking nourishment, so that while his recovery is not yet assured, it is considered probable.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS IS BETTER.

After a Restless Night the Patient Shows Improvement.

Narragansett Pier, R. I. September 6.—Miss Winnie Davis passed a restless night, but was more comfortable today. Tonight there was quite a noticeable improvement in her condition and the patient was quite comfortable.

DEWEY'S SQUADRON IN SHAPE.

No More of the Spanish Vessels Sunk at Manila Can Be Raised.

Washington, September 6.—A report from Constructor Capps, at Manila, just received here, states that aside from the small gunboats which have been raised and put into the service of Admiral Dewey, none of the Spanish ships of war engaged in the battle of Manila bay are likely to be raised.

Mr. Capps was sent to the Asiatic station especially to assist in putting the squadron in first class condition for any emergency. Already the flagship Olympia and the gunboat Raleigh have been docked and cleaned at Hong Kong and the Boston arrived there last Saturday for the same purpose.

Within the course of a few weeks, at the outside, Admiral Dewey's squadron will have been thoroughly renovated and re-enforced, as it has been by the Monterey and the Monadnock, and with other iron-clads within easy reach, the admiral will be in shape to meet any who may threaten to disturb his possession of Manila.

WANT VETERANS TO PARADE.

Van Wyck Ask the President To Review Regulars and Volunteers.

New York, September 6.—Van Wyck sent the following telegram today to President McKinley:

"The people of the city are sincerely desirous of witnessing a review of the United States soldiers, regulars and volunteers, before they are disbanded or distributed, and they sincerely hope and respectfully request that you will exercise your authority to give them an opportunity to see the troops and show the appreciation of the services which the soldiers have rendered the country. A committee of citizens has this day been appointed to take certain action in the matter, and the people of this city are ready to act at once."

ENCOURAGING REPORTS COME.

Lawton Informs Department of Improvement in Health.

Washington, September 6.—The most encouraging report that has come from the sick soldiers in Cuba since the appearance of the dreaded fever in the judgment of Adjutant General Corbin came to hand this afternoon in the shape of the following telegram from Major General Lawton, commanding at Santiago:

"One hundred and fifty convalescents and others leave today on the Vigilancia. Not to exceed fifty sick of the Fifth army corps now remain. Ample transportation for them."

The officials are encouraged by the statement and hope that at least the tide has turned, and that from this point on the diseases of the camp will be diminished rapidly at Santiago.

HAD TO REMOVE OLD GLORY.

United States Coat of Arms Taken from a Building in Dawson.

San Francisco, September 6.—A special from Seattle says: Colonel McCook, United States consul at Dawson, has had a slight difficulty with a Dominion official already, yet he has been at Dawson but a few weeks.

As a result he was compelled to remove the United States flag from the store of the Alaska Commercial Company at Dawson and allow a Dominion customs officer, Davis, to float the British ensign.

The American coat of arms was removed from the door and Colonel McCook sought another office.

TILLMAN BANQUETED BY JONES.

Carolina's Senator Is Entertained in Portsmouth, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H., September 6.—United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, accompanied by Senator William E. Chandler, arrived here this morning and was shown over the city by Major John S. Tilton and Hon. Frank Jones.

The party visited the navy yard and were received by Commodore Remey.

A banquet was tendered Senator Tillman at Hotel Wentworth this afternoon by Mr. Jones. Senator Tillman left for Manchester this evening.

Industrial Commission Named.

Washington, September 6.—Shortly after 11 o'clock tonight President McKinley announced the names of his appointees on the industrial commission. They are:

Andrew L. Harris, Ohio; S. N. D. North, Massachusetts; Frank P. Sargeant, Illinois; Ellison A. Smythe, South Carolina; John M. Faraquhar, New York; Eugene D. Conger, Michigan; Thomas W. Phillips, Pennsylvania; Charles J. Harris, North Carolina; C. A. D. Ratchford, Indiana.

Texas Grain Dealers Meet.

Fort Worth, Tex., September 6.—The Grain Dealers' Association of Texas met here today, ratified the proceedings of a previous meeting and completed permanent organization by adopting a constitution and by-laws. This is the first organization of its kind anywhere in the south which offers protection to its members who buy and sell grain in Texas and Indian Territory. J. P. Harrison, of Sherman, presided at today's meeting.

Botkin Case Postponed a Week.

San Francisco, September 6.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin appeared in court today in obedience to the habeas corpus proceedings. She appeared calm and self-possessed. Her attorneys announced that neither the defense nor the prosecution was ready to go on with the case and the case was continued until Tuesday. By that time it is thought that Governor Budd will have acted in the matter of extradition.

President Makes Appointments.

Washington, September 6.—The president has made the following appointments: First Lieutenant Charles H. Lauchheimer, United States marine corps, to be a captain; John Satterlund, of North Dakota, to be a receiver of public moneys at Bismarck, N. D.

BRITISH TROOPS KILL MUSSULMANS

Bloody Battle Rages in Candia's Streets with Fatal Results.

WARSHIP THROWS SHELLS

Portions of City Are Fired by Bombs and Flames Are Spreading.

OPPOSED TO CHRISTIAN OFFICIALS

Turks Scatter Throughout the Christian Quarter, Shoot Into Windows and Apply the Torch Indiscriminately and Generally.

Candia, September 6.—Candia is in a state of anarchy. A collision between the Mussulmans, who were demonstrating against European control, and the British authorities, who have been installing Christians as revenue officials, culminated today in bloody fighting between the Mussulmans and the British troops.

Riots occurred in various parts of the city and many were killed. When the outbreak was fiercest a warship stationed in the harbor began firing shells with the result that a portion of the city is in flames. The greatest confusion and uproar prevails and it is feared that the night will not pass without further pillage and destruction.

The trouble began with the attempt of the British military authorities to install Christian officials. They had appointed a council of internal control to administer the tithe revenues and a detachment of soldiers was stationed outside the office as a precaution. A crowd of unarmed Mussulmans who had been demonstrating against the Christians, attempted to force an entrance into the office.

The British soldiers fired and wounded several. The Mussulmans ran to their arms and returning, attacked the soldiers. Other Mussulmans spread rapidly through the Christian quarter shooting into windows and setting many houses and shops on fire.

It is reported that the British consul has been killed.

London Advised of the Trouble.

London, September 6.—Advices from Canea were received this evening from a correspondent there, who also cabled that he feared for the safety of his colleague at Candia, as he was unable to communicate with him. The fact that no dispatches were received from Candia after the bombardment began seems to indicate that the situation there is serious.

It is known there that the Mussulmans are discontented at the joint rule of the powers in Crete. This was largely due to the fact that they were confined in the towns while the Christians were allowed the liberty of the islands. But the rising of the Mussulmans was unexpected.

The Cretan fleet is under the command of the French admiral, Pottier, as the senior officer, and consists of British, French, Russian, Italian and Austrian ships, Germany having recently withdrawn from participation in the joint control or government of Crete. The troops of the powers are divided among the different towns, the British garrisoning Candia.

The Mussulmans complain that they recently consented that the Christians should be permitted to enter the towns on condition that the Mussulmans were allowed the freedom of the country and they further declare that the representatives of the powers have not fulfilled the latter part of the bargain and that while they are confined to the towns, the Christians pillaged their property in the country.

The British consul at Canea has started for Candia on board the British battleship Camperdown.

Troops Held in Readiness.

Canea, September 6, via Paris.—Four warships have started for Candia, where it is reported three English persons have been killed and four wounded and six Mussulmans killed.

Special precautions are being taken here and at Retimo troops are being held in readiness.

The fighting has ceased at Candia, but the fires continue.

LETTER CARRIERS IN SESSION.

National Association Hears Speaker at Toledo, O.

Toledo, O., September 6.—When the convention of the National Letter Carriers' Association was called to order today 550 out of 580 delegates were present.

The credentials committee was laboring with the list and the convention's time was occupied with an address on "Municipal Reform" by Mayor S. M. Jones, of Toledo. President Parsons is a candidate for re-election and will probably be re-elected.

At the afternoon session the delegates listened to an address by Mr. George A. King, of Washington, who recently succeeded in getting claims allowed for carriers who worked extra hours. Greetings were sent to the railway mail clerks' convention and postoffice clerks' convention.

WILHELMINA IS CROWNED QUEEN

Day Opened with a Salute of One Hundred and One Guns.

GREAT CROWDS GATHERED

Lines of Troops Keep the Multitude Back on Line of March.

YOUNG QUEEN APPEARS ON FOOT

Coronation Exercises Were Impressive and Full of Interest to the Many Thousands.

Amsterdam, September 6.—The events of yesterday were but the overture for far more important ceremonies today upon the occasion of the long-awaited enthroning of Queen Wilhelminia, who came of age on August 31st. The day began with a salute of 101 guns and a majestic choral performed by trumpeters from the towers of the five great churches of Amsterdam.

Crowds of people assembled early in the morning and took up positions from which to view the royal procession to the Nieukirk, an edifice that, in spite of its name, is 400 years old. By 10 o'clock the Damplatz presented a magnificent spectacle. The center was cleared and the sides were densely thronged, the front places being reserved for the children of the orphanages. The multitudes were kept back by lines of troops of all arms.

From the principal gate of the palace to the church, between lines of naval cadets, was stretched a gay awning decorated with streamers and velvet carpeting was laid over the short distance which the queen had to traverse.

At 10:35 the princely families of Saxe-Weimar and Wied drove to the church escorted by cavalry, with bands playing, drums beating and the troops presenting arms. Almost immediately afterwards the queen mother appeared in a state coach, which was surmounted by a gilt royal crown upon a crimson cushion. She received an ovation and was greeted with endless cheering and cries of,

"Long live the queen mother!"

About ten minutes later the beating of drums and the blare of trumpets signaled the fact that Queen Wilhelmina had left the palace, and at that very moment the sun burst from the clouds in brilliancy, which was looked upon as being a happy augury for the young sovereign.

The procession was headed by the kings of arms, with the heralds in their gorgeous antique costumes and bearing long trumpets adorned with pendant flags. But, all the splendor of the royal retinue was overlooked by the vast crowds of people, whose eyes were turned upon the central figures of this imposing function—the young queen, on foot among the people, decked with all the emblems of royalty. At her head was a diadem of diamonds, crown-shaped. Her robe was of white silk with a long train, under a mantle of rich red velvet, on which the lions of Nassau were displayed in gold embroidery The mantle was bordered with ermine.

Queen Carried Herself Well.

The sword of state was carried before the young queen by a general.

Her majesty carried herself with grace and fortitude, but her blanched cheeks were evidence of the profound emotion inspired by the greatness of the occasion.

The jewels worn by the young queen were part of those stolen in Brussels on September 9th, 1829. Some of them were recovered by the police of New York a year later, through information which a Frenchman named Roumaga gave to the Dutch minister at Washington. It is impossible to adequately describe the acclamations which greeted the queen. The roars of loyal cheers grew louder and more sustained as her majesty proceeded to the church, which, in the meanwhile, had been filled with brilliantly robed ladies and uniformed civil and military authorities, naval officers and members of the diplomatic corps. The interior of the church disclosed a magnificent wealth of drapery, banners, palms and flowers. In front of the chancel was the throne of gorgeous crimson and gold velvet, with the crown, orb, sceptre and sword occupying stools.

On the right of the throne were the members of the royal families and on the left were the Indian princes from the Dutch possessions.

As the procession of the queen mother entered the church the assembly arose and remained standing. The queen mother wore a low-necked dress of light mauve color, trimmed with lace and covered with pearls. On her head was a splendid tiara and on her breast were displayed the insignia of the Dutch orders. The maids of honor and the ladies in waiting were dressed in beautiful costumes, blazing with diamonds. They followed the queen mother, who took up a position on the left of the throne, but who remained standing until the arrival of her daughter, the sovereign.

Suddenly the king of arms, from the portal of the church, heralded the arrival of Queen Wilhelmina, who entered the building escorted by a train of generals, each bearing an emblazoned banner.

She Makes Her First Speech.

The choir, which included the greatest artiste of Holland, sang "Wilhelmis van Nassauwe." The queen, looking very well in her robes of state, bowed from side to side as she passed on to the throne, and, reaching it, she turned and again bowed and took her seat. A moment later her majesty arose and, in a clear and perfectly calm voice, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the States General—Since the death of my ever-lamented father and until I have completed my eighteenth year, the government has been in the hands of my mother. I have now assumed the government and I have issued a proclamation to my well beloved people.

"The hour has now arrived when, amid the faithful states general and invoking the holy name of God, I shall pledge myself to the people of the Netherlands to maintain their rights and privileges. On this date I draw more closely the solemn tie existing between myself and my people. The very ancient union of the Netherlands and of the house of Orange is confirmed afresh. Beautiful is my vocation. Beautiful is my task. I am happy and grateful to be able to govern the Netherlands people, a nation small in numbers, but great in virtue of its strength of character. I esteem it a privilege and a pleasing duty to devote all my strength to the prosperity and welfare of our fatherland. The house of Orange can never, yea, never do enough for the Netherlands. I need your support and co-operation and I am convinced you will lend me these in order that we may be able to work together for the honesty and prosperity of our Netherlands people. May this be the aim of our life and may God bless you and my labors for the salvation of the fatherland."

This first public utterance of the queen to her people was listened to with profound emotion. Her enunciation was so perfect that her clear voice penetrated to the farthest recesses of the church.

After the address, the queen sat for a few moments and then again arose and recited, in the same clear tones, the usual oath to uphold the constitution, defend the independence of the country, protect the liberty of her subjects, using therefor all legal means, "as a good king should."

Thus was the investiture complete, but the solemnity of the occasion, the exceptional circumstances, the youth and sex of the monarch and the deep sincerity with which she voiced her closing words so deeply impressed all present that some time elapsed before the effect passed off, and there were few eyes which were not dimmed with tears. After a few moments of silence, however, a great shout of "long live the queen" broke out and was three times repeated.

Then the heralds proclaimed her majesty's investiture and soon afterwards the queen left the church, her mother following her, and returned to the palace.

As the queen and the queen mother passed on their way to the palace there were renewed acclamations from the people, and when their majesties entered the palace four heralds stepped out on the balcony. There was a dead silence, which was broken by a silvery trumpet peal, followed by the voice of the senior herald announcing that Queen Wilhelmina had been invested queen of the Netherlands.

While the saluting guns, which greeted the proclamation, were still booming, the queen, wearing the regalia, appeared and was welcomed by a mighty roar of delight. When her mother followed the two stood hand-in-hand bowing to the upturned faces of their hosts of subjects.

After the queen's speech, in accordance with tradition, Van Eemnes, president of the first chamber, advanced to the throne and said:

"We receive and invest you, in the name of the Netherlands people and in virtue of the constitution, as queen. We swear we will maintain your inviolability and the rights of your crown. We swear to do all that good and faithful states general should do. So help us Almighty God."

The usher then announced the names of the members of the chambers loudly, each member rising as his name was called and responding, "So help me Almighty God," save the Baptist members, who replied, "I promise it."

Later in the day the queen drove around the city and viewed the decorations. The carriage was drawn by six horses and was attended by a guard of honor. The carriage containing the Prince and Princess Von Wied and the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar followed.

At the banquet at the palace this evening, which was attended by the states general, Queen Wilhelmina proposed the following toast:

"My heart urges me to give expression to the wishes filling my soul for the welfare of my country and people. I ask you to drink the health of the fatherland. Long live the fatherland!"

The president of the first chamber of the states general, Dr. Van Naamen Van Eamnes, in returning thanks, proposed the health of her majesty.

The Amsterdam communal council gave a banquet this evening at the zoological gardens to the foreign journalists attending the enthronement ceremony and festivities. Several correspondents made speeches in eulogy of Queen Wilhelmina and the Netherlands.

THAT ANGLO-GERMAN CONTRACT

Pall Mall Gazette Affirms Agreement Has Been Completed.

London, September 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it has complete confirmation of the existence of an Anglo-German agreement, which is mainly commercial, but the paper adds, which provides a basis for the adjustment of all differences regarding territorial questions in all parts of the world.

The Pall Mall Gazette also published alleged details of the agreement said to have been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany, but they were not cabled to the Associated Press, as the officials of the foreign office here said they were far beyond the truth.

The foreign office officials added that the agreement is yet incomplete. It relates generally to Anglo-German interests in China, Africa and elsewhere, but it is not precise in its stipulations.

TROOPS SAIL FROM SANTIAGO.

Transport Starts Home with One Hundred and Forty Convalescents.

Santiago de Cuba, September 6.—The United States transport Vigilancia sailed today for Montauk Point with 140 convalescents, representing various regiments. Only forty-five sick men of the Fifth army corps now remain. Eleven of these are down with yellow fever at Siboney. The others are in the city hospitals suffering from typhoid, malaria, calentura and dysentery. Arrangements are being made to send them home as soon as they are able to move.

Major Thrift and Major Folger, who recently recovered from mild attacks of yellow fever, sailed on the Vigilancia, as did also Dr. Eugene Wasden, of the marine hospital service. Dr. Wasden came here to test the Sanarelli serum on yellow fever cases but had no chance to make experiments, as the yellow fever cases developed here are not pronounced enough.

The death rate in the city has greatly decreased. There is no yellow fever in Santiago, and very little typhoid fever, calenturia or dysentery. General Wood believes he will be able to ward off the usual September epidemic.

Three thousand Spanish prisoners have been shipped from Guantanamo this week, 2,000 from Leon, and 1,000 from San Ignacio. Only about 6,000 are left and these will be rapidly shipped to Spain.

Want Cuba Annexed.

Mexico City, Mex., September 6.—Leading Spanish residents here, who have in some cases had large connections commercially with Havana and other Cuban ports, are now favoring definite annexation of the island to the United States, assuming that the Spanish flag will soon cease to float there.

Tired Feet

HARTFORD POLICE FORCE OFFICERS' TESTIMONY.

We use Comfort Powder for tender feet and chafing. It is sure relief from that tired, burning, and aching sensation.

Lieut. Wm. F. Gunn. Sergeant Walter Smith. J. E. Palmer. G. Herbert Peck. Jas. D. Flynn. Jas. P. Hennesey. J. H. Lally. Felix Quinn. T. W. Brozel. P. A. Sullivan. Wm. Florence. Charles Mantid. Lyman Smith. W. H. Marshall. H. E. Tinkham. E. F. O'Brien. Wm. Tobin. Bartham O'Neil. Chas. Lloyd. J. E. O'Brien. John O'Malley. John O'Sullivan. John Sheehan. Thos. McCue. Ed. Hayes. J. Burns. Edward Beecher. John F. McDermott. Jack Sullivan. W. W. Whitehead. A. McCall.

Officer Peck weighs 360 pounds. He says: "Comfort Powder is a daily necessity for my feet, for chafing, and to give a firm feeling to the skin after bathing."

All Druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

VETERANS OF NAVY PARADE STREETS

Thirty Second - Annual Encampment of G. A. R. Is Largely Attended.

CINCINNATI IS NOW CROWDED

Army Men Will Have Their Long Line Out Marching Today.

THE ELECTION IS GROWING INTERESTING

Candidates for Commander-in-Chief Working Hard To Secure Enough Votes To Elect.

Cincinnati, September 6.—The second day of the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was a banner day—a star-spangled banner day—in every way.

As the veterans were marching in the naval parade today, it was noticed that most of them are gray, many infirm and lame. There will not be many more of these annual parades, and some of the veterans favor discontinuing the annual demonstrations, because they are getting too old for long trips as well as for parading.

Some advocate the discontinuance of the encampments, because they want all remembrance of sectional differences wiped out, but they say they will attend the annual encampments as long as they are held. There are none here who held high rank in the civil war, and it is frequently remarked that the leading federal commanders seem to have gone, while several of the confederate leading commanders survive. The leading surviving officers of the civil war are prevented from attending the encampment this year on account of the Spanish war. Many of the veterans hunt up old army nurses, who are remembered with great tenderness.

Much disappointment is expressed because President McKinley and ex-President Harrison are not here, as they have been in former years.

In the absence of the president, Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, will occupy his place on the reviewing stand tomorrow, surrounded by Governor Pingree, of Michigan; Governor Mount, of Indiana; Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, and other governors, with their staffs. Owing to the excellent arrangements there have been no accidents, no reports even of robberies or pocket picking, although every thoroughfare in the city swarms with visitors.

The parade of today was under command of Grand Marshal M. T. Hawkins, with Lieutenant Colonel George M. Finch as chief of staff. The first division was composed of union naval veterans, the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, the Union Veteran Legion, Sons of Veterans, regimental organizations and survivors of the Lopez expedition to free Cuba. It was commanded by General Fred W. Moore. Following this came the second division, commanded by Major Joseph L. Gaul, and consisting of the Eighth regiment United States volunteer infantry, Colonel Huggins, and local companies of cadets and boys' brigades, mostly bearing arms.

The parade required an hour or more to pass a given point and was everywhere watched by crowds of deeply interested spectators. The dramatic effect of the arrangement of the division was the occasion for much comment. First in honor came the veterans of the civil war, the men who manned the vessels in our unique navy, and the thinner ranks of the ex-prisoners of that war.

Commander W. E. Atkins has heretofore been considered as the leading candidate for rear admiral of the National Naval Association, but he is having a close contest now with Commodore J. F. R. Foss for that position. The contest for the new offices has also become quite animated among the ladies.

A letter was received today from President McKinley stating that public business would prevent him and Mrs. McKinley from attending the encampment this week. The weather has been very pleasant today, after the rains of last night, and still cooler weather is in the predictions for this locality tomorrow, when the big parade takes place.

The real business of the national encampment, however, will not begin until Thursday morning, when the great parade is out of the way.

The most realistic representation of the battle of Manila was given at the Lagoon, a pleasure resort on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river. It was an ingenious arrangement of fireworks and water craft, by which the thunder of Dewey's guns was followed by the actual burning of Montejo's ships. This was the treat by the Naval Veterans' Association. It was witnessed by a vast crowd. Commander-in-chief Gobin was one of the interested spectators.

The camp fire at Music Hall tonight was attended by over 8,000 people. Many were unable to gain admittance. Hon. M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the citizens' committee and president of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio railways, presided. The opening part was the Catholic festival chorus, in which there were eight hundred young ladies dressed in red, white and blue, making a most beautiful appearance, as well as rendering excellent music.

The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. David H. Moore, editor of The Western Christian Advocate, who was a colonel in the civil war. He spoke of the work of the army, while Charles F. Sheriff, national commander of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War, spoke for those who were in prison.

While receptions and serenades were the order everywhere, at the leading hotels the contest continued between Sexton, of Illinois; Shaw and Sheets, of New York; Anderson, of Kansas, and Mack, of Ohio, for commander-in-chief, and between the advocates of Denver, Kansas City and Philadelphia for the next encampment.

While Sexton has been leading, there is a prospect of a combination to give one honor to the east and the other to the west. This combination is being worked in the interest of Shaw, of New York, for commander-in-chief, and Denver as the place for the next encampment, or possibly Kansas City.

BROOKE REACHES RIO PIEDRAS.

Colonel Pino, Spanish Commander, Greets the American.

San Juan de Porto Rico, September 6.—Major General John R. Brooke, the American commander, arrived safely at Rio Piedras yesterday afternoon.

Colonel Pino, the local Spanish commander at Rio Piedras, rode to the outskirts of the town and greeted General Brooke in behalf of Captain General Macias. Colonel Pino, after having been introduced to General Brooke's staff, escorted the party to General Macias's summer residence, which has been placed at the American commander's disposal. The house is a pretentious dwelling, facing the plaza.

Quarters for the staff of General Brooke will be found tomorrow in another house.

General Brooke, who is outranked by General Macias, the latter being a lieutenant general, will call upon the captain general at the palace and pay him an official visit of courtesy.

Judge J. W. Clapp Dead.

Memphis, Tenn., September 6.—Judge J. W. Clapp, who was in charge of the confederate cotton, and a member of the confederate congress during the late civil war, died at Red Sulphur Springs, Tenn., yesterday, aged eighty-four. Judge Clapp was an old-time whig, and later a democrat. He was presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket and in 1876 made a vigorous canvass for the Tilden-Hendricks ticket.

REPUBLICAN VOTE FALLS OFF.

Vermont's Election Goes the Usual Way, but by Decreased Majority.

White River Junction, Vt., September 6.—In the regular biennial Vermont election today the republicans elected their entire state ticket as follows:

Governor, Edward C. Smith, St. Albans.
Lieutenant governor, Henry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury.
Treasurer, J. L. Bacon, Hartford.
Secretary of state, F. A. Howland, Montpelier.

It is probable that the republicans have elected their entire list of thirty senators. Twenty-five democratic representatives are reported elected in the 116 towns thus far heard from.

Thomas W. Moloney, of Rutland, the democratic candidate for governor, has polled about the same vote as the democratic candidate four years ago, while the republican vote for governor has materially decreased.

Returns from 116 towns, out of 245, give Smith, republican, 19,845; Moloney, democrat, 6,614; Wyman, prohibition, 537. The same towns in 1894 gave Woodbury, republican, 20,603; Smith, democrat, 6,014; all others, 448.

WHITE WON'T BE COMMISSIONER

Senator Gray Will Most Likely Be Selected by the President.

Washington, September 6.—It may be said positively now that Mr. Justice White, of the United States supreme court has finally declined the tender of membership in the Spanish-American peace commission. The president has been aware for several days of the decision of Justice White, but for various reasons did not make it public.

In the same way it is now understood that the vacant place in the commission has been offered to Senator George Gray, of Delaware, one of the leading democratic members of the senate and a member of the minority of the foreign relations committee.

Senator Gray had a long conference with the president today, the conference relating partly to the work of the Canadian commission, of which Senator Gray is a member, and partly to the peace commission. While the senator has not definitely indicated his acceptance of the peace commissionship, it is regarded as not unlikely that he will finally be the fifth member of the commission.

RELIEF WILL BE ADMITTED.

No Duties Charged on Food Supplies for Starving Cubans.

Washington, September 6.—The president today issued the following:

"Executive Mansion, September 6.—By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States of America, I do hereby order and direct that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the island of Cuba by the forces of the United States, beef, cattle and other food supplies, intended for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the island, may be admitted free of duty, subject to the commanding officer of the United States at the port of entry, who is hereby charged with the responsibility for the gratuitous distribution of said food supplies to the starving inhabitants of the island.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L.B.Q. on each tablet.

M'KINLEY WILL GO TO OMAHA.

President and Cabinet Members Will Attend the Peace Jubilee.

Washington, September 6.—President McKinley and as many members of his cabinet as can do so will attend some portion of the peace jubilee which begins at the Omaha exposition October 10th. The president so informed a delegation of Nebraskans who called at the white house today and presented to him a handsomely engrossed invitation to attend.

Only pressing public business will interfere with this programme, but at this time the president said he could not go. The delegation consisted of Senators Allen and Thurston, General John C. Cowin, J. L. Webster and W. J. Broach.

Invitations also will be extended to the members of the United States supreme court and the leading officials of the army and navy and the diplomatic corps. The presidential party will probably leave here October 14th.

CABINET MEMBERS GATHER.

President Discusses War Matters with His Advisers.

Washington, September 6.—Secretaries Gage and Alger and Postmaster General Smith assembled today at the usual hour for cabinet meeting and remained with the president for some time. Assistant Secretary Allen, of the navy, and Assistant Secretary Moore, of the state department, saw the president during the morning.

Representative Williams, of Pennsylvania, called to ask that the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment be mustered out of service as soon as possible. This regiment was recruited in a mining district and the families of many of the men are in want in consequence of the absence of the head of the family.

The three members remained with the president until about 1 o'clock. It is understood that much of the time was consumed in a discussion of questions incidental to the war and its settlement, with particular stress on matters relating to the treatment and condition of the soldiers now in the various army camps.

ARE NOT CRUEL TO PRISONERS.

Dewey Denies That Insurgents Treat Spanish Harshly.

Washington, September 6.—Admiral Dewey was recently called upon to investigate reports that the Spanish prisoners, taken by the insurgents in the Philippines, were subjected to cruel treatment.

A cable message was received from Admiral Dewey today saying that the story probably originated from the fact that the insurgents were unable to meet the wants of the sick Spanish prisoners, owing to a lack of physicians and medical supplies. He said he had been unable to find any proof of acts of cruelty on the part of the insurgents.

Abused Hospital Closes.

Washington, September 6.—The following telegram was received today at the war department:

"Chattanooga, Tenn., September 6.—General H. C. Corbin, Washington: Second division Third corps hospital closed yesterday. This is the one that was most generally and severely criticized. Following is its record since established, June 10th: Total number of patients, 2,462; total deaths, 33. Of these cases 270 were typhoid and of the total deaths twenty-eight were from typhoid. H. V. BOYNTON, "Brigadier General."

Lawton's Daily Health Bulletin.

Washington, September 6.—General Lawton's report of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago de Cuba follows:

"Santiago, September 6.—Adjutant General Corbin, Washington: Total sick, 236; total fever, 167; new cases, 15; total returned to duty, 5. Deaths: Private W. Baltzer, First Illinois, pernicious malarial fever; Private John Jenkins, Ninth cavalry, typhoid fever.

"LAWTON, Major General."

JOHN NOLAN PROVED A GOOD TROTTER

Charter Oak Purse Went to a Horse in the Field.

PURSE WAS WORTH $10,000

Mattie Patterson, the Favorite, Was Not in the Race.

SIXTEEN HORSES STARTED FOR THE PURSE

Grand Circuit Races at Hartford Were Well Attended and Furnished Some Good Sport.

Hartford, Conn., September 6.—Interest in the second day's racing meet of the grand circuit at the Charter Oak park today centered in the Charter Oak purse for $10,000. There were sixteen starters, with Mattie Patterson favorite at $60 against $100 for the field, but the talent took kindly to John Nolan and bought him with the field. He proved to be a winner in three straight heats after Mattie Patterson had taken the first. George, who had strong support, was started off his feet in the first heat after a warning to the field of breakers by the starter and was distanced and out of it. He had sold for $35, field $100.

In the trotting handicap Castleton and Minnie B threw their drivers at the quarter and ran around the track two miles and three-quarters before they were caught. Tommy Britton won the race. None of the drivers or horses in the spill were injured.

The brown mare Sylvan Way took the first heat in the 2:10 pace, and darkness caused the race to be postponed until tomorrow. Summaries:

2:24 trot, $2,000: The Earl, ch. h. (Geers), 1, 1; Helen Simmons, b. f., 3, 2; Admiral Symmes, b. h., 2, 3. Red Tape, Anthracite and Elsie S also started. Best time, 2:17.

2:30 pace, $2,000: Royal R. Shelton, blk. g. (Oneil), 1, 1, 1; King Chifes, gr. g., 3, 3, 2; Split Silk, ch. m., 2, 4, 3. Lady of the Manor, Alpine and Dick Walton also started. Best time, 2:07¾.

The Charter Oak, 2:17 trot, $10,000: John Nolan, b. g. (Foote), 2, 1, 1, 1; Mattie Patterson, b. m. (Saunders), 1, 3, 2, 3; Stamboulet, b. h. (Van Bokelen), 3, 2, 4, 7. Othello, Battleton, Big Timber, Ed Locke, Timbrel, Philip E. Carrie, Success, Nancy King, Belle J, Guilda, Spinalong and George finished as named. Time, 2:13¾; 2:10¾; 2:09½; 2:11.

Trotting handicap, $1,000 (unfinished): Tommy Britton, b. h. (Geers), (ninety yards), 1, 1; Oakley, b. g. (twenty yards), 2, 2; Surpot (fifty yards), 4, 4. Eleanor, Castleton, Minnie also started. Time, 2:21½; 2:15½.

Today's Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

First race, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Candlestick 110, Belle of H 110, Winter 110, Sister Fox 110, Anitra 100 Lioness 110, The Rose 110, Kensington 110, Aurepate 110, Harmonica 110, Incandescent 110, Lyric 110, Lady Exile 110, Effie Ainslie 110, Seraphic 110, Veracious 110, Belle of Troy 110, Lady Onward 110.

Second race, mile furlong—Algot 130, Poetess 115, White Frost 113, Geisha 110, Sir Gawain 106, Joe Miller 100, Hanwell 96, Lady Marian 85.

Third race, Golden Rod stakes, two-year-olds, six and one-half furlongs, value $7,500—Sir Hubert 115, King Barley Corn 115, Frohsinn 110, Mr. Phinizy 110, Freat Neck 110.

Fourth race, the September stakes, three-year-olds, mile and three furlongs—Mirthful 126, Lawrock 116, George Boyd 112, Rappahannock 112, Candleback 106.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Tippoon Second 128, Arquebus 113, Kinni Kinnie 126.

Sixth race, mile and sixteenth on turf—Lansdale 109, Knight of the Garter 106, Continental 106, Lord Zeni 106, Gala Day 106, Tanis 103, Endeavor 103, Mt. Waseington 103, Ben Ronald 103, Oxnard 103, Merlin 97, Octave 97, Scotch Plaid 92.

ARRANGING FOR YACHT RACE.

Match Must Be Decided by Best Three Out of Five Trials.

New York, September 6.—At a conference between the challenge committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the committee of the New York Yacht Club today, the Sandy Hook course was agreed upon. The Newport course was not considered. In part, the conditions agreed upon are:

"Match to be decided by best three out of five races.

"The course shall be, as nearly as possible, thirty nautical miles in length. The challenger shall be informed at least one week before the first race what vessel is to defend the cup.

"The first race shall be sailed on Tuesday, October 3d, 1899, unless the Shamrock should be detained by stress of weather, of other cause, in which case three weeks shall be given her for fitting out after her arrival, but the first race shall not be started later than October 10th, 1899."

PROMOTIONS IN FIRST GEORGIA.

Several Men Go Up a Notch Higher in the Service.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 6.—(Special.)—Promotions in the First Georgia regiment continue to attract attention. A number were announced today by Colonel Lawton as follows:

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Seay to be second lieutenant company E, vice Lieutenant Tucker, promoted to be first lieutenant company I.

Sergeant R. Lawson Brown, company F, to be second lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Hazlehurst, resigned.

Corporals Jones, Gray and Herndon to be sergeants, company E.

Privates Wynn, Wilson, Parrott and Bruce to be corporals, company E.

Four honorable discharges were issued today to Sergeants Hayes, Ellis and Bollinger, of company E, and Private Davis, of company A.

The payment of the troops did not begin today, as had been anticipated. The ceremony is delayed on account of the failure of the paymasters to receive the coin from Washington. It is expected at any time. A company of signal corps men arrived in Camp Poland today. These will at once connect the regimental camps with the division and brigade headquarters by means of telephone and telegraph lines. The first of telephone and telegraph lines. The First Georgia regiment will be the first to be connected with division headquarters, it being aquarter of a mile distance. The Ohio hospital train left Camp Poland tonight for Chickamauga park. It took on board sixty sick men, belonging to the Second and Sixth Ohio regiments, encamped here.

TRANSPORT COMES FROM PONCE.

Generals Schwan and Haines and Pennsylvania Troops Arrive.

New York, September 6.—The United States transport Chester, Captain Dann, arrived this afternoon from Ponce, Porto Rico, from which port she sailed September 1st. She brought about sixty officers and civilians and 1,150 men.

Among those on board were Brigadier General Schwan and staff, Brigadier General Haines and staff and the Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel Case commanding. Among the civilians was Perry M. DeLeon, United States consul at Ecuador. The transport experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The general health of the troops on board is excellent and the men were in the best of spirits on reaching port. There was one death on board during the voyage, Captain M. H. Smith, company K, Fourth Pennsylvania, who died last night of malarial fever.

Six men were in the ship's hospital on arrival, five suffering with typhoid fever, the other ill of malaria. After brief inspection at quarantine, the transport proceeded to Jersey City, where she will land her troops. The Chester, as she steamed up the bay, was greeted by passing craft, the troops returning the greeting with cheers. The Chester left Ponce three hours after the departure of the transport Obdam, on board of which General Miles and staff embarked. Nothing was seen of the latter during the voyage.

COMMITTEEMEN ARE REMOVED.

Chairman of Silver Republicans in Colorado Acts Promptly.

Denver, Col., September 6.—Late this afternoon Chairman Towne, of the silver republican national committee, removed Richard Broad from the position of chairman of the silver republican state central committee of Colorado, and W. R. Freeman from the position of the secretary of the same committee on the grounds of the disloyalty to the silver republican party and the cause it stands for.

Chairman Towne appointed James H. Blood of Denver, as chairman of the committee and W. H. Griffith as secretary. This action was taken by Chairman Towne upon representations in writing by Senator Teller, Congressman Shaffroth and National Committeeman Stevenson to the effect that fraudulent contests have been instituted by a sufficient number of counties, so one-half of the state convention to be held at Colorado Springs on Thursday next will be made up of contested delegates, and that if Chairman Broad and Secretary Freeman have joined in a conspiracy to give the McKinley republicans or followers of Senator Wolcott control of the convention and enable them to defeat the proposed fusion with democrats and populists in the coming campaign.

The effect of Chairman Towne's action will be to put friends of Senator Teller in control of the convention. Chairman Broad and Secretary Freeman dispute the right of Chairman Towne to remove them and declare they will disregard his action.

MILES' ADVANCE GUARD ARRIVE

Transport Chester Reaches New York from Porto Rico.

New York, September 6.—The advance guard of General Miles's army returned from Porto Rico today on board the transport Chester. The steamer left Ponce last Thursday afternoon, six hours after the Obdam, bearing General Miles, his staff and the Second Wisconsin volunteers, had cleared for New York.

The Obdam was seen but once on the voyage and that was on the first day out. The Chester brought, all told, 1,210 passengers, sixty officers and civilians, the Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers and Several companies of the Third Wisconsin volunteers General Schwan and Haines and their staffs were also on board.

On the voyage Captain H. M. Smith, of company K, Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, died from typhoid fever. His remains were placed in a metallic casket and will be shipped to his home in Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

John M. Palmer, Jr., son of the secretary of state of New York, returned on the Chester.

PANA IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Efforts Made To Prevent Clash Between Miners and Negroes.

Pana, Ill., September 6.—This city was placed under martial law today. The sheriff took this step in order to prevent a clash between the striking coal miners and negro laborers who have taken their places, Governor Tanner having so far failed to send troops.

The negroes have been kept closely guarded at Springside colliery until today, when half a dozen of them marched into town and through the principal streets. They was not molested by the strikers.

CARTER TRACES YELLOW FEVER.

Marine Service Expert Follows the Disease to Taylor.

Washington, September 6.—A report received at the marine hospital service from Surgeon H. R. Carter, shows that the total number of yellow fever cases which have made their appearance at Orwood, Miss., is thirty-five, but up to this time there have been no deaths.

The disease has been traced, according to Surgeon Carter, from Orwood to Taylor, a small town on the Illinois Central railroad in northern Mississippi, where five cases were reported on July 28th. Two of the persons who had been affected afterwards moved to Orwood and from these the disease is believed to have been contracted.

The disease is of a very mild type, like that on the Mississippi coast last year, and no danger is apprehended by the officials that it will become serious in character.

No Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, September 6.—There is no yellow fever in New Orleans. Dr. Carter, of the marine hospital service, completed his investigation of the two cases suspected by Dr. Dunn, of Mississippi, and announced that the evidence did not establish the diagnosis of yellow fever. Dr. Sanders, health officer of Alabama, came over and saw the cases and says they are not yellow fever. There has been no interruption to general freight traffic through this city in any direction.

New Cases at Orwood and Taylor.

Jackson, Miss, September 6.—Three new cases of yellow fever at Orwood and four new cases at Taylor's Station are reported to the state board of health tonight. The physicians say that several of the cases at both places are serious. Notwithstanding the joint report from Surgeon Carter, of the marine hospital service, and Dr. Sanders, state health officer of Alabama, that the two suspicious cases in New Orleans are not yellow fever, the state board of health will not raise the quarantine against that city until further developments are made public.

No Yellow Fever in Meridian.

Meridian, Miss., September 6.—Dr. Folkes, one of the yellow fever experts of the state board of health, arrived here today and tonight made the following report to the local board of health:

"There is no yellow fever in Meridian. Seven miles in the country is a case somewhat suspicious. It is isolated."

Selma's General Quarantine.

Selma, Ala., September 6.—(Special.)—Selma today quarantined against all points infected or supposed to be infected with yellow fever. The city is being thoroughly cleaned and every precaution will be taken to keep out the fever.

Can't Stop in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., September 6.—As announced Sunday night, Memphis has quarantined against the world. That is no passengers will be allowed to leave trains here, though they may pass through, if so ticketed, in closed coaches. Freight moves as usual.

Quarantine Against Mobile.

Montgomery, September 6.—The state of Alabama has put on quarantine against New Orleans, but not against Jackson, Miss.

Oxford, Miss., September 6.—At a meeting of the board of supervisors of LaFayette county here today rigid quarantine regulations were adopted cutting off the infected district in this county.

Fat Negress Dies at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., September 6.—Mary Mazique, a negress, died in this city today. She was said to be the largest colored woman in the world. At one time she weighed over 700 pounds, and at the time of her death tipped the beam at 560 pounds. She was thirty years of age and her death was the result of excessive accumulation of adipose tissue.

Mississippi Soldier Dies.

New York, September 6.—The death at St. Vincent hospital, this city, of William Davis, of Tupelo, Miss., a member of company A, Fourth United states infantry, is announced.

SPAIN WILL RANSOM 5,000 PRISONEI

Philippine Insurgents To Be Paid Liberate Captives.

MONEY TO BE SENT AT ONCE

Captain General Macias Is Asked f Further Information.

THE CABINET DISCUSSES THE SITUATI

Newspapers Are Denouncing Determination of Cortes To Hold Secret Sessions.

Madrid, September 6.—The cabinet has authorized the foreign minister, Duke Almodovar de Rio, to negotiate with the Philippine insurgents to ransom the 5,000 Spanish prisoners now in their hands, and has been decided to transmit money Manila for that purpose and for the reli of the Spanish troops, which are urgent in need of funds.

The government has also cabled to Captain General Macias at San Juan de Porto Rico requesting him to furnish fuller details of the American economic regime the island of Porto Rico. This step wa taken after considering his first report on the subject.

The cabinet has been occupied in discussing the situation of the Spaniards, civil and military, in the Philippine islands who may be desirous of returning to Spain, but who are deterred from so doing by the number of the insurgents and their armed ships. Therefore, it is said, the cabinet realizes the necessity for sending warships for their protection.

The cabinet has decided to prevent the newspapers from printing accounts of the secret session of the cortes, and the newspapers generally blame the government for attempting to control the debates of the cortes, saying their convocation is useless, as closed doors are added to the silence imposed on the press.

Continuing, the dispatch says: The senators who opposed the closed doors are not supposed to resist them. Several of them who have been interviewed on the subject denounce the action taken, but said they did not think it worth while under the present circumstances to place obstacles in the way of the government.

General Weyler declines to discuss the closed doors, but he is determined to provoke a debate at a public sitting in order to attack the conduct of the war.

The government will not present a loan bill and is postponing questions of finance until peace is definitely arranged. The chamber will be prorogued in a month, the new session beginning in 1899. Admiral Manterola has been nominated on the Cuban evacuation commission to succeed General Gonzales.

Steamer Chartered for Spaniards.

New York, September 6.—The arrangements for the chartering of the steamer City of Rome by Captain Eulate, of the Spanish navy, have been completed. The City of Rome will take on 100 Spanish officers and 1,300 men. If possible the steamship will leave Friday for Portsmouth, N. H., and the men will embark for Santander, Spain.

PLAYED HAVOC WITH TRESTLES.

Damage by Floods on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 5.—(Special.)—The details of the washouts on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway were received in this city tonight. The traffic between this city and Marietta has been cut off for three days past on account of terrible damage to the road along the Hiawassee river valley. For several miles the track lies next to the river and necessarily crossed numerous streams running into the river.

The first washout was at the trestle over Lost creek, one of these streams. The trestle is fifty feet long. It was washed down stream twenty-five feet.

At the Turtleton creek crossing a trestle 125 feet in length was removed and partially destroyed. Two miles north of Ducktown a fill, forty-five feet in length and an average of fifteen feet deep, was completely washed away.

The only damage reported on the Murphy branch was the loss of a trestle near Mineral Bluff, above Blue Ridge, Ga.

The washouts on the Hiawassee are about sixty miles from this city. The trains are running from Knoxville to Wetmore and on the south end from Marietta to Blue Ridge. The distance between Wetmore and Blue Ridge is fourteen miles, thereby making a transfer impossible.

The road has put its entire force of trackmen on the Hiawassee washouts and it is probable that all trains will be running on regular schedule by Saturday night. The repairs will be made sooner if possible.

The first train that has gone south to Chattanooga over the Southern railway since last Friday left this city tonight.

Railroad Changes in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—T. C. S. Howard has been appointed commercial agent of the Georgia and Alabama in this city, to succeed W. P. Levis, who resigned to go with the Central at Savannah. R. D. Bowles was transferred from New Orleans here, but was retransferred today, and Mr. Howard took charge. It is said here that Mr. T. S. Moise, division superintendent of the Central, will go to Savannah on the 15th, to become division superintendent of the first division. Trainmaster Johnston succeeds Moise here, and Yardmaster Hendon will become trainmaster here.

$700,000 Goes to Ponce.

New York, September 6.—Twelve safes containing coin to the amount of $700,000 were taken from the sub-treasury today and will be sent to Ponce, Porto Rico, on the steamer Yucatan, which leaves this port tomorrow. Upon arriving there Major J. C. Muhlenberg, paymaster in the United States army, will commence the work of paying the United States troops remaining on the island.

All Powers Send Favorable Report.

London, September 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: Almost all the European powers have sent favorable replies to the circular of each Emperor Nicholas and it is now regarded as certain that the disarmament congress will meet in St. Petersburg in November.

Kills a Woman and Himself.

New Orleans, September 6.—Private Watchman Jesse Williams shot and fatally wounded his mistress, Mary Lowry at their home on Villere street this morning and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

Ten Deaths from Heat.

New York, September 6.—The deaths from heat for the twenty-four hours, ending at midnight, in this city, numbered ten.

Five Deaths from Heat.

Philadelphia, September 6.—There were five deaths and many prostrations from the heat today in this city.

BIBB COUNTY'S NEW TAX RATE

This Year It Will Be Fourteen Dollars on the Thousand.

STATE AND COUNTY INCREASE

The County Commissioners Make Appropriations.

HOW THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT

Compulsory Vaccination Breaks Out Again—It Is To Be Enforced in the Schools.

Macon, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—The county commissioners of Bibb met today and fixed the county tax rate for this year at $7.79 on the $1,000, or an increase of 20 cents on the $1,000 over the rate of last year. The increase is less than it was thought it would be. The state rate as fixed for this year by the state authorities is $6.21 on the $1,000, or an increase over last year of $1 on the $1,000. The combined state and county rate that taxpayers in Bibb will have to pay is $14 on the $1,000, or a total increase of $1.20 per $1,000. The rate per $100 is $1.40, or an increase of 12 cents on the $100.

The commissioners also made appropriations for the county this year amounting to $146,048.49, as follows:

General expense	$ 16,582 87
Roff home	9,635 55
Roads	19,446 59
Paupers	4,764 10
Superior court	7,859 51
Bridges	1,295 09
Courthouse	2,995 54
Jail	5,670 22
City court	8,526 13
Public works	6,431 89
Superior court jury	8,082 00
City court jury	3,946 00
Coroner's jury	341 00
Ordinary's jury	472 00
Schools	50,000 00
Total	$146,048 49

The appropriations this year are $588.67 less than last year.

There is an increase in some items and a decrease in some as compared with last year. Public roads receive $5,158.86 more this year than last. Public works receive $7,289.55 less this year than last year. There is an increase of about $1,400 for the city court and about $1,000 for the superior court this year. The amount for the other appropriations this year remain about the same as for last year.

Compulsory Vaccination.

The board of public school education will have compulsory vaccination enforced again this year in the public schools of the city of Macon and county of Bibb. There is some protest to this among the county patrons of the schools, but, so far as can be ascertained, no objection to the board's action is being raised in the city. Never in the history of the public schools of Bibb county was compulsory vaccination enforced until last winter, when there was a smallpox epidemic throughout many states and the board, as a matter of wise precaution, declared that no child would be allowed to attend a school who had not been successfully vaccinated or the proper trials at vaccination had been made. At first the board met with some strong opposition in the enforcement of the rule, but this gradually passed away and all the children were vaccinated except in a few cases, where their parents took them to school. Some of the proposed patrons of the schools the coming term have expressed surprise that the board should again enforce vaccination, thinking compulsory vaccination was only adopted last winter for that specific time, but the board has determined to make compulsory vaccination a permanent rule.

Mr. Sims's Funeral.

Captain Roff Sims telegraphed from Boston today to Undertaker Wood that the remains of his brother, Mr. Charles C. Sims, would reach Macon tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock via the Georgia railroad and the body would be taken direct to the residence of Captain Sims, on College street. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from Christ Episcopal church. The interment will be in Rose Hill cemetery. The pallbearers will be Messrs. C. H. Hall, Jr., Mannie Waxelbaum, F. E. Beuhl, Glen Phillips, Robert Bailey, Don Jones, William Redding and Prentice Huff.

Epworth League Rally.

There was a large congregation of people tonight at the union meeting of the Epworth League of Macon at the South Macon Methodist church. Each union had a large attendance of members. An interesting programme was rendered. One of the principal features of the rally was an address by Hon. N. E. Harris. There were a number of voluntary talks. The music was excellent.

Newsy Notes.

Becky Bloom was arraigned in the recorder's court this morning on the charge of picking up in a store $15 that had been dropped by a colored woman, Vinie Stewart, colored, yesterday. The Scotch verdict of "not proven" was rendered.

The fall term of Wesleyan Female college will begin tomorrow week. The indications are there will be a large attendance of pupils.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS IN MACON.

Chamber of Commerce Discussing Fire, Water and Gas Rates.

Macon, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—The chamber of commerce held an important meeting this afternoon to consider the readjustment of the water and gas rates and fire insurance rates, on general complaint that they were too high in Macon. The committee on water and gas reported that the city council's committee on gas and water had agreed to co-operate with the committee from the chamber of commerce, and the two committees would soon meet to commence their investigation. The committee on insurance rates, through its chairman, E. S. Wilson, the well-known fire insurance manager, reported that Macon has practically the same rates as Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, but higher than Atlanta. The committee made a statement that the losses in Macon during the past thirteen years are $543,253.55 more than the premiums to the companies. The total premiums during this period have been $2,276,214. Fire losses were $1,966,605, to which can be added $832,864, which represents 30 per cent for commissions, etc., making a total of $2,819,469, against $2,276,214, the total premiums.

Ex-Mayor Horne made an address tonight at the Academy of Music, his principal theme being asphalt paving for the streets of Macon, he being the representative of a Baltimore asphalt company. He discussed somewhat warmly municipal economy.

At the meeting of the city council tonight Mayor Price gave notice that at an early day a handsome modern iron bridge would be built over the Ocmulgee at the foot of Fifth street, in place of the present old wooden one. This announcement is in keeping with the promise he made in his annual message last January.

STRICTURE

Causes obstruction to the flow of urine, partial closing of the passage, prostatic irritation and enlargement, bearing down and scalding of urine and loss of power. **A SOLVENT FOUND** that cures quickly and permanently and does away with the Surgeon's Knife and dilating instruments. Sufferers from *Stricture, Enlargement of Prostate Gland, Inflammation and Chronic Mucous Discharges*, by this new scientific method can be radically

CURED AT HOME.

Write at once to the *Empire Medical Co., 218 Smith Building, Boston, Mass.*, for their free book called *"Solvent-Alterans."* It tells what the remedy is made of, and how and why it must cure. If afflicted, it will pay you to investigate.

EIGHTH NEW YORK GETS AWAY.

Breckinridge Will Make His Headquarters at Lexington.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., September 6.—The Eighth New York infantry left Camp Thomas this afternoon, the first section leaving at 4:30 o'clock, for New York. The regiment has been under moving orders for more than a week, but owing to lack of transportation was delayed until today. An order was received at General Breckinridge's headquarters today from the war department rescinding the order taking the Second division, Second corps hospital and ambulance company to Anniston, and both will be disbanded as soon as the investigation of the hospital now going on is concluded.

The Second Kentucky infantry received orders to move today at once and began packing their effects, but this afternoon an order was received notifying the regiment that it would not move until Thursday.

General Breckinridge has decided to make his general headquarters at Lexington, but his time will be spent between Knoxville and Lexington.

Colonel Grigsby's "cowboys" today signed the pay and muster rolls and on Thursday will be paid and on Friday mustered out of the service.

The chief surgeon of the Sternberg hospital announced today that thirty-nine convalescents would be released from his hospital tomorrow, as follows: Of the Eighth Massachusetts, 9; Twelfth and Fourteenth Minnesota, 22, and the First Pennsylvania, 8.

Leiter hospital now has only 151 cases, all typhoid, under treatment. Of these cases only twelve are regarded as serious. This hospital has treated 750 patients since it was opened, generally the most serious cases from the field. The hospital has never had more than 250 patients at one time. Only fifty-five have died at this hospital. The hospital has been in charge of Dr. E. C. Carter, a surgeon of the regular army, and there never has been the slightest complaint from any source as to its conduct.

Two Soldiers Die at Chickamauga.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., September 6.—The death of two soldiers is reported today. They were John Munger, private, company G, Twenty-first Kansas, and J. L. Campbell, sergeant, company H, Sixth United States volunteers.

DIED IN BATTLE CREEK.

Georgia Matron Who Passes Away While Sojourning in Michigan.

Griffin, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—A dispatch was received in this city today from Battle Creek, Mich., announcing the death of Mrs. Emma G. Mann, which occurred at an early hour this morning.

Mrs. Mann has been in bad health for some months, and left Griffin last spring to spend the summer in Chicago with her sister, Mrs. M. E. Curtis. When the heat became so oppressive in that city they went to Battle Creek, hoping the change would be beneficial to Mrs. Mann, but despite the best of medical attention and the tender ministration of a devoted sister, she passed peacefully away at the hour stated above.

The deceased was fifty-three years of age, and had lived in Griffin all her life, where she is known and loved by every one. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. G. J. Drake, of Griffin, and Mrs. M. E. Curtis, of Chicago; a brother, Mr. Charles K. Reaves, of Gonzales, Tex., and a large number of friends to mourn her death.

The remains will be brought to this city and buried by the side of her husband, Captain J. F. Mann, whom she survived three years.

BALDWIN'S DAMAGE SUIT.

The Story of a Railroad Collision Is Recalled.

Newnan, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—In the superior court, Judge S. W. Harris presiding, the case of L. A. Baldwin, of Talbot county, against the Atlanta and West Point railroad is being heard. All of yesterday and today has been consumed in hearing evidence in the case.

Mr. Baldwin was a dealer in stock and cattle, and was having some shipped over the West Point road. He was following his shipment in person, riding in the caboose of the freight. When Wahoo creek, two miles east of here, was reached the cab broke loose from the train, which reached Newnan before the loss of the car was discovered. The engine was detached and driven back, as the plaintiff alleges, at a fearful rate of speed, and being in the night, the engine was close upon the cab before it was seen, and a collision was the result. Baldwin was lying down on a bench, and the force of the shock struck his head against the end of the bench, causing permanent physical injuries and complete deafness in one ear, and a consequent lessened capacity to earn money. The plaintiff sues the road for $20,000.

EDITORS ASSEMBLED IN DENVER

National Association Hearing Papers by Various Members.

Denver, Col., September 6.—Over 600 delegates, representing 16,000 newspapers, were present at the opening session of the annual convention of the National Editorial Association in the Lyceum theater today. Louis Holtman, of Brazil, Ind., president of the association, occupied the chair and delivered his annual address, showing that the association is in a most flourishing condition.

President Holtman referred to the growing sensationalism among newspapers, and said while it was wholly impracticable in this country to maintain a censorship of the press, yet some check was needed upon "the publication of grewsome details of the flagrant and appalling crimes which disgrace our civilization."

President Holtman also discussed the recent newspaper strike in Chicago, and pointed out the value of the press in the public eye as exemplified at that time.

Ed Stevens, of Columbia, Mo., reporting on the proposition for a tour to the Paris exposition in 1900, recommended a tour of England, Scotland and France next year instead, as it will be impossible for many editors to leave the country in the presidential year.

At the afternoon session W. E. Pabor, of Pabor Lake, Fla., read the annual poem. This was followed by the following papers:

"Business Independence," Charles Starr, Gazette, East Orange, N. J.; "Women as Business Managers," Miss Delia E. Adams, News, Sidney, O.; "Best Method to Secure Subscriptions in Advance," Marion H. Brewington, News, Salisbury, Md.; "Advance Payment of Subscriptions—An Experience," J. R. T. Wiley, Herald, Elizabeth, Pa.; "Down Below," L. J. Brooks, Whig, Jackson, Tenn.

A number of receptions were given for the benefit of the editors this evening.

Democrats Name Stanberry.

Zanesville, O., September 6.—Henry E. Stanberry, of this city, was nominated for congress by the democrats in this, the fifteenth congressional district, this afternoon by acclamation. The district is now represented by H. C. Van Voorhis.

Burial of Mrs. McDougald.

Thomasville, Ga., September 6.—(Special.) Mrs. A. McDougald, aged sixty-two, died at her home in this city last night and was buried today. She was a most estimable lady, and was held in the very highest esteem in this city.

POLITICAL DRIFT OF THE ELEVENTH

Populist Fusion with the Negro Voters Arranged For.

THAT IS WHAT IT MEANS

Voters in North Georgia Can Have No Conception of It.

THE SITUATION IN COFFEE COUNTY

Populist Success Will Give Control of Local Affairs to the Negro Politicians.

Willacoochee, Ga., September 6.—(Special.) The white voters who live in thickly populated middle and north Georgia counties cannot without difficulty fully realize what the fusion between the populists and the republicans mean to this section of Georgia.

It means the practical beginning of negro supremacy in many counties where heretofore the whites have ruled.

The Situation in Coffee.

As an illustration of the evils that may be looked for within the next few weeks a pen picture of what happened in Coffee county in 1896 may be given. The days preceding that election the negroes were given to understand by the populists that coalition was desired. A few of the negroes kicked. They received notes of warning, telling them they would be killed if they did not vote as directed. Coffee is a large county with many turpentine stills. Two days before the election armed bodies of whites rode over the turpentine farms. They carried guns, ammunition, whisky and lunches. The negroes from each terpentine farm were either stolen away under cover of night or boldly taken from their work by daylight. They were bunched together and marched from one farm to another by their armed guards. On election day over five hundred had been thus gathered. They were then placed in line to the polls and voted. Armed guards galloped up and down the lines and threatened to shoot any negro who voted wrong.

Registration List Tampered With.

The registration list had been packed with names and any sort of name answered for a voter. In this manner the populists illegally carried the election. It is a matter of public notoriety all over Coffee that these things are true. It is also known that reputable white men and big tax payers were not allowed to vote, on the allegation that "their names were not on the registration list."

The negro leaders pondered long over the election of 1896 and decided that if their men were worth corralling and voting they were worth trading for.

The Same Tactics To Be Adhered To.

It is now believed that the same tactics will be employed to somewhat less extent this year, but another deal will largely take its place that promises ruin to the peace and prosperity of Coffee county.

The populists practically admit they have promised negroes places on the juries. The negroes state in addition that they have been promised minor county offices.

The democrats tell them that the republican-populist congressional fusion will not work because the populists will desert them in the November election after getting their votes in October. The negroes claim that even should the populists desert their congressional trade they will have them "on the hip" next election if they do not give the negroes jury places and county offices they have promised them.

The Evils Inherent.

In these trades here in Coffee the populists in other Georgia counties can see to what evils their party is drifting into. It is the beginning of negro supremacy in the black belt that can only be stopped by the whites standing shoulder to shoulder. Coffee is a prosperous county now, but the eyes of the prospectors turn away from her when the facts of her political affairs become known. The true state of politics in this county has never been made fully public. The conditions are now becoming so notoriously debased that it is not possible to keep knowledge of them any longer in the county limits only.

RACING CIRCUITS ORGANIZED.

Waycross Takes Steps To Have Fast Horses in Her Midst.

Waycross, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—The South Georgia Racing Circuit was organized here today, and the purses for the fall races will amount to $10,000, The dates and places are as follows:

Macon, October 11th to 15th; Thomasville, October 25th to 29th; Waycross, November 1st to 5th; Valdosta, November 8th to 11th.

The horses will be easily shipped from place to place in the circuit. The starter at each place will be from the grand circuit, and the circuit will be a member of the American Racing Association. The circuit will donate $500 toward paying the pro rata for each place on the cost of shipping the horses from the north to Macon at the opening of the season. The entries for Macon and Thomasville must be made by the night of October 1st, and those for Waycross and Valdosta by night of October 11th. The running entries close the night previous to the trotting. The distance between places in the circuit is small. From Macon to Thomasville, about 125 miles; from Thomasville to Valdosta, about sixty miles; from Valdosta to Waycross, fifty-eight miles. The purses here will be not less than $3,000.

The races at each place will occur while the annual fairs are in progress. The period at each place follows: Macon, four days; Thomasville, three days; Waycross, four days; Valdosta, three days.

As Waycross will have the final date, the probability is that the number of horses that will be brought here will be exceedingly large, as was the case last fall.

The Incident May Not Have Occurred.

Brunswick, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—Your regular correspondent here returned from Savannah, where he had been under medical treatment, at a late hour tonight, and was informed that the sensational episode recited in these dispatches last night as having occurred at Camp Gordon, had been refuted by Colonel Burgwyn.

The story related to Corporal Giddings, of the Texas company, and his attack on Major Wright, colored paymaster. During your correspondent's temporary absence from Brunswick these dispatches were filed by one of the most reliable newspaper men in Brunswick. An effort to see him tonight failed on account of the train's late arrival, as did also efforts to push the investigation of Colonel Burgwyn's denials.

School Opening at Social Circle.

Social Circle, Ga., September 6.—(Special.) The Social Circle institute opened September 5th. Professor A. W. Lynch, assisted by an able corps of teachers, is again in charge. During the vacation this progressive faculty attended a number of the best educational assemblies—Monteagle, Gainesville, Indian Spring, Athens and the Walton county institute. Prospects for a prosperous school year were never brighter. The departments of elocution and music will be unusually full and the teachers in the grammar grades are pleased by their full enrollment.

Desperate Convicts Loose.

Waynesboro, Ga., September 6.—(Special.) There are three desperate escaped convicts in Waynesboro tonight, armed with two winchesters, defying the authorities. They were with Burke's chaingang, working on the road about eleven miles from Waynesboro this evening about 3 o'clock, when with a quick move, they overpowered the guard, took his rifle and thereby made their escape. They are misdemeanor convicts, but very desperate, and trouble is anticipated before they are captured.

Day Will Not Return To Work.

Washington, September 6.—Secretary Day probably will not resume the discharge of the functions of secretary of state and it may be assumed that his connection with the department, save in the capacity of a peace commissioner, terminated when he left Washington for Ohio recently.

CERVERA IS ENTERTAINED.

Admiral Perfects Arrangements for Transportation of His Men.

Norfolk, Va., September 6.—Admiral Cervera, his son, and Lieutenant Gomez, both on his staff, arrived this morning and visited the Spanish sailors in the naval hospital. They afterwards called upon Commodore Farquhar at the navy yard, and returning to the city, were entertained at the Virginia Club by Mr. Arthur C. Humphreys, late Spanish vice consul.

While at the club Lieutenant Cervera was taken suddenly ill and a physician called to his assistance. He subsequently recovered.

While here the admiral perfected arrangements for the transportation of his men to New York via the Old Dominion Line tomorrow.

The admiral was warm in his expression of thanks to Commodore Farquahar and Dr. Cleburne, medical director of the hospital, and Mr. Humphreys for kindness to his men. He left tonight for Washington to thank Secretary Long personally for courtesies and kindness. From Washington he will go to New York via the Royal Blue Line tomorrow afternoon.

HOWARD WAS TOO IMPETUOUS.

Khalifa's Brother Made the Finest Display of Heroism.

London, September 6.—A special from Omdurman says: Hubert Howard, the correspondent of The Times, met his death owing to his eagerness to get the first news of the fate of Karl Neufeld and the other European prisoners of the khalifa. He pressed into the city before it was safe to do so and was making his way all alone down a narrow alley leading to the prison, when he was attacked and killed.

The finest display of heroism on the dervish side was made by the khalifa's brother, Yantub, with his adherants, who, utterly regardless of our terrific fire, made a superb attempt to retrieve the day's fortunes. Though far from asking quarter, they simply hugged death. Yantub died in the presence of his old enemy, Slatin Pasha.

After the entry of the troops into the dervish capital it was found necessary to further bombard the khalifa's house. General Kitchener and his staff were standing in the vicinity and narrowly escaped being killed by the shells. The enemy's killed is estimated at more than 15,000.

GUNBOATS ASCEND WHITE NILE.

England Wants To Open Commerce with Interior of Africa.

Khartoum, September 6.—By Post to Nasri.—Five gunboats have proceeded up the White Nile.

London, September 7.—The dispatch from Khartoum announcing that the British gunboats have pushed up the White Nile is regarded as highly significant.

The sirdar telegraphed on Saturday that the condition of the bank of the Nile made it impossible to utilize the gunboats in the pursuit of Khalifa Abdullia.

The only inference, therefore, is that the gunboats have now gone to join hands with Major MacDonald, who is now known to be on his way northward from Uganda, an operation which has long been contemplated by the government. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in parliament on June 27th last that an attempt would be made to open up commerce with the interior of Africa by a flotilla on the Nile.

Named for Lieutenant Shipp.

Anniston, Ala., September 6.—(Special.)—General Frank has given the name of Camp Shipp to the camp of the Third army corps here in honor of the late Lieutenant William E. Shipp, Tenth cavalry, killed at Santiago. There are only about twenty patients in the hospital and none of the cases are reported serious. No other regiment has arrived since the Third Tennessee came in early this morning from Chickamauga. The report that General Frank had received orders from the war department to send the Second Arkansas to its home state to be mustered out was erroneous. The body of Private Platts, of company C, Fourteenth New York, who died yesterday, has been embalmed and his parents have requested that it be sent to them at Rochester, N. Y., but transportation has not yet been arranged.

Auger Holes in Boat's Bow.

San Francisco, September 6.—A letter to The Call dated Bering Strait, June 27th, states that the bark Northern Light, Captain Whiteside, from San Francisco for Kotzeu, has arrived safely in port, her crew and 152 passengers, after a voyage during which it was discovered that four large auger holes had been found in her bow. It was found that the vessel was leaking badly and but for the timely discovery of the crime she would have gone to the bottom, apparently no clew to the murderers to sink the ship.

John T. McEnry for Congress.

Birmingham, Ala., September 6.—(Special.)—John T. McEnry, agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Bessemer, and twice elected mayor of that city as a republican, now serving his second term, was today nominated by acclamation by the ninth district congressional convention. The convention indorsed the McKinley administration, the gold standard, the conduct of the Spanish war, the annexation of Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico, and the completion of the Nicarauguan canal.

Plumbers in Session.

Cleveland, O., September 6.—The ninth annual convention of the United Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers was called to order here today, with President John S. Kelly, of Chicago, in the chair. The work of the convention today consisted of the reports of the officers and committees and the appointment of new committees. The association will remain in session three days.

Death of Mr. John L. Martin.

Toccoa, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—Mr. John L. Martin, one of Toccoa's pioneer citizens, died at this residence in this place last night. Mr. Martin moved to Toccoa in 1876, directly after the town was laid out, and for twenty-four years has been one of the best citizens of the community. During nearly his entire residence here he has been engaged in the mercantile business, retiring about two years ago. He has been one of the prime factors in the upbuilding of the city.

Cleveland Has Heavy Rainstorm.

Cleveland, O., September 6.—One of the heaviest rain storms ever experienced in Cleveland swept over the city at an early hour today. Vivid flashes of lightning accompanied the wind and rain. Several houses were struck by lightning. Cellars were flooded. The wind blew at the rate of forty-two miles an hour, tearing up trees and otherwise doing considerable damage.

Death from Heart Failure.

Pilot Mountain, N. C., September 6.—(Special.)—A. Moore, a well-to-do tobacco salesman of Fayetteville, N. C., fell dead in Readman Bros. factory here today. A special train will bring the family and friends of the deceased up at 9 p. m. The remains will be taken to Fayetteville for interment. The cause of death was heart failure.

Postoffice Clerks in Session.

Detroit, Mich., September 6.—Beyond listening to the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer, the National Association of Postoffice Clerks did no business today, spending the afternoon in a trip to Mount Clemens. Memphis, Tenn., is the only claimant that has arisen so far for next year's convention.

TYPHOID PATIENT DRENCHED IN RAIN

In a Delirium He Leaves His Father's House.

WANDERS OUT IN THE STORM

He Is Now in a Critical Condition and May Die.

THE RAINS IN NORTHEAST GEORGIA

Mountain Counties Are Being Drenched Out by the Constant Downpour of Rain.

Athens, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—A short while since Private Charley Wood, of company G, Second Georgia regiment, came to the home of his uncle, Mr. Tom Wood, who lives near Athens. Private Wood had just recovered from an attack of measles and soon after reaching Athens was taken with typhoid fever, contracted at Tampa.

A few nights since he arose from his bed, and being at times a somnambulist, wandered forth into the night, although it was pouring rain without.

He strayed off to a neighbor's house, who, not knowing him, thought he was drunk. Private Wood replied that he was not drunk and that he wished to be shown the way to Mr. Tom Wood's house.

Being shown the house he started back but fell down three times on his way back. The third fall caused him to awake. He hurried back home, but was drenched through and through, he being clad only in his night clothes. He is now in a critical condition, although he has chances of recovering.

Terrific Sweep of the Water.

Reports are coming in from Franklin, Hart and Elbert counties, telling of the destruction wrought by the raging rivers and creeks in that section.

In Franklin county nearly forty bridges have been washed away. In Elbert and Hart counties the damage to the corn crop is terrible. Cotton has also suffered greatly. In this county the high water caused a temporary suspension of work at two of the factories, and at Georgia factory washed away a portion of the wall of the electric plant building.

Confiscated a Team.

A few days since a white man named Sid Pace was driving a wagon along the road leading into Cornelia, Ga., when he spied two revenue officers. He jumped out and made his escape, while the officers simply confiscated his team. In the wagon were several jugs of "mountain dew." It appears that the team belonged to a Mr. Anthony, of Jackson county, who had loaned it to Pace to go to a picnic. Anthony is now trying to recover his property.

The Camp at Montauk.

Lieutenant J. V. Heidt and Sergeant Dala Watson, in writing to their parents in city concerning the camp at Montauk Point, say that it is in good condition and that the reports of neglect on the part of the government are greatly exaggerated.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. Frank McGinty left yesterday for Blairsville, Ga., where he goes to construct the new courthouse of Union county.

Mr. W. F. Elder, of Oconee county, has been nominated for the legislature by the populists of that county.

General Social Notes.

Professor James B. Lawrence, of the university, will arrive here next week to take charge of his work as assistant to Professors Bocock and Hooper.

Mrs. A. S. Mandeville and Miss Ruby Mandeville left yesterday for Jackson, Tenn., where Miss Mandeville will take charge of the department of voice culture in the Memphis Conference Female institute.

Mr. Robert S. Strahan, of Rhode Island, a brother of Professor C. M. Strahan, of the university, will enter the university next week.

Professor D. C. Barrow has returned from a delightful trip to Rabun county.

Miss Annie Rantin will arrive here next week and will spend the fall and winter with Mrs. J. P. Campbell.

Mrs. C. E. Harrold has returned to Valdosta after visiting relatives here.

Miss Jennie Smith has returned home from New York.

Mrs. A. S. Parker is back from a visit to relatives in White Plains.

Mrs. C. H. Newton has returned home from a visit to relatives in Union Point.

Hon. T. S. Mell and his sister, Miss Ellen Mell, have returned from a pleasant visit to Nacoochee valley.

Miss Katie Jester has returned from a visit to relatives in Farmington.

DENIES DREYFUS IS DEAD.

Paris Now Has a New Military Governor in Charge.

Paris, September 6.—The government denies the rumor of the death of Dreyfus and the fact that M. Faure has left the capital is regarded as indicative that matters will be quiet for a while.

General Borin has been appointed acting military governor of Paris in succession to General Zurlinden, who has accepted the portfolio of minister of war.

The Figaro says this morning that General Saussier refused to accept the war portfolio because he had been connected, as military governor of Paris, with the Dreyfus case, and he therefore considered that he should leave to another the settlement of this matter.

The newspapers confirm the report that the acceptance of the office by General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, was due to President Faure's insistence.

THEY WANT TO BE ANNEXED

Leading Filipinos Declare for Government of United States.

Manila, September 6.—At a meeting yesterday of twenty leaders of the Filipinos of all sections called to discuss the policy of these islands, eighteen of them were emphatically in favor of outright annexation to the United States and two were in favor of a republic.

The general native opinion is that it is best to adopt United States Consul Wildman's suggestion and offer liberal inducements to the independence factions to cooperate and to reward the services rendered.

The United States cruisers Olympia and Raleigh returned here from Hong Kong today.

Miss Leiter Will Christen Illinois.

Chicago, Ill., September 6.—Governor Tanner has selected Miss Daisy Leiter, daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, of this city, to christen the battleship Illinois which will be launched at Newport News the latter part of this month.

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If so we can put it up for you on small monthly payments, no larger than your rent would be on the same house.

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SCHOOL SHOES —FOR— **.....BOYS AND YOUTHS.....** AT ALL PRICES.

We continue the subject of School Shoes this week. We have the largest assortment ever carried by us, and believe that we can please you, no matter what you may want in the Shoe line.

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321-323 Peachtree Street.

WILL BE VERY INTERESTING

THE CONTEST IN THE SECOND NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

Color Line Will Be Tightly Drawn--Republicans for the Negro—Democrats and Populists Contra.

Raleigh, N. C., September 6.—(Special.)—The head of the populist party in this state makes the explicit statement that in the second congressional district there will be a square fight between George H. White, colored republican, and James B. Lloyd, the populist who is tacitly indorsed by the democrats; and that the full populist vote will be given Lloyd, no matter what assertions may be made to the contrary. The fight in that district will be of intense interest. Nowhere will the color line be drawn more tightly. One of the leading republicans, Carl Duncan, insists that the second is able, as the "negro district," to elect White. Duncan is a state committeeman. A. S. Peace, a populist state committeeman, made the positive announcement that the populists would not agree to any scheme of fusion which forced them to vote for White.

The republicans have named their central committee. Its members are: A. E. Holton, Carl Duncan, John C. Daney (colored), George H. White (colored), C. T. Bailey and Tyre Glenn.

Congressman Linney, the regular republican nominee in the eighth district, writes to the editor of the populist fusion organ here:

"There are but few of the insurgents left. There was not a single lawful delegate at their convention. You can be sure I favor co-operation, for I am among the first who helped bring it about. I have no fear, but am confident I will carry the district by 5,000."

By "insurgents" Linney means the delegates who bolted the convention and held another, which nominated Dr. J. O. Wilcox. The latter is, by the way, now dying of typhoid fever at his home in Wilkes county.

The fifth district republicans yesterday nominated Spencer B. Adams for congress. The populists will indorse him.

Democratic State Chairman Simmons says he is confident of victory. He added: "If we do not win this time then we never will win by appeals to the intelligence of the masses."

There are reasons for the belief that despite the protests of the republican state chairman that he has no campaign fund, the republican have money in large sums from outside the state. It is further said that the republicans at Washington fear that if they lose the state this year it will have a bad effect in 1900, when, as in 1896, North Carolina may of importance to the republicans nationally.

No Joint Canvass with Democrats.

The republican state committee has adopted a resolution urging that party to in no case have any joint canvass this year with the democrats, but to endeavor to canvass jointly with the populists wherever it is found to be for the best interest of fusion between populists and republicans. The latter is officially agreed on and the respective state chairmen have signed the agreement. This is all done by the populist officeholders speaking for their party. Now comes the question whether they can bind their rank and file.

It is quite safe to say that the republicans will carry their point about the third district. The populists claimed it as their district, as it was two years ago. The republicans say no. They told the populists plainly they would never support Fowler, the populist nominee. They tell me they will carry their point, and one of the populist state committeemen admits as much.

The state labor commissioner reports that there are 467 registered whisky distilleries in operation in North Carolina, there being in sixty-nine of the ninty-six counties.

Some Mining News.

The reports on the mica and corundum mines have come in and show great development this year, due to the high tariff. There are twenty-two corundum mines now in operation.

By the caving in of part of the Sallie Coggins gold mine, in Montgomery county, last Friday, two men were killed. Under the law it is made the duty of the labor commissioner to make an inspection at each mine where a life is lost by accident, and if the result shows negligence by the mine owners the fine is $1,000. The legislature intended to apply the mining law to coal mines alone, but left out the word "coal," and thus it applies to all mines.

After six months of idleness the Cumnock coal mines in Monroe county has resumed work. It yesterday shipped 100 tons, that being the daily output. By the end of the month it is expected to be 300 tons daily.

Owing to the report of Railway Commissioner Abbott that the Raleigh and Augusta railway has $1,200,000 in shares of stock in other divisions of the Seaboard Air-Line, which it had not listed for taxation, the state yesterday added that amount to the taxable value. The city of Raleigh did the same thing, and furthermore claims back tax since 1893.

EIGHT DEATHS AT WIKOFF

Troops Have Begun Leaving Montauk for Their Homes.

New York, September 6.—The following deaths occurred at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, last night and this morning:

ERNEST COBB, battery H, Fourth artillery.

CARL EBENSPERGER, company B, Twentieth infantry.

WILLIAM O. MYERS, company G, Twenty-second infantry.

ALFRED GARDNER, company I, Eighth Ohio volunteers, pneumonia.

WILLIAM H. FARLEY, battery G, Fourth artillery, consumption.

JAMES C. JAROWN, band, Fourth infantry, typhoid fever.

JOHN C. QUINN, company L, First Illinois volunteers, pneumonia.

WILLIAM LEININGER, company C, Eighth Ohio, convulsions.

There are only 881 men in the general hospital today, which is a low figure. There have been many furloughs and convalescents having gone home. There are four convalescent wards without patients. One hundred and fifty men in the hospital are down with typhoid fever. One hundred men left camp on the morning train today on furloughs.

The Eighth Ohio volunteers left the camp at 2 o'clock bound for home.

More desertions were reported today from the ranks of the regulars. This is due to the announcement that a portion of the regulars are to be sent back to Cuba for garrison duty. There is a strong sentiment among the regulars against returning to Cuba on account of the killing climate there.

General Shafter is giving special attention to the numerous desertions and the dissatisfaction among the volunteers at not being sent home. He has not yet indicated what he proposes to do in either case, but he is expected to make some decided action before the day is passed.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, of the volunteers, will continue in command of the division of regular cavalry under General Shafter. The president, when he was here, asked General Wheeler if it was necessary for him to go to Alabama for the campaign. General Wheeler replied that it was not. McKinley expressed a desire for him to remain in the army until the work of the peace commission takes some satisfactory form. General Wheeler is, however, not likely to stay with the army after congress meets in December.

WANT SUPPLIES TO BE LANDED

Spanish Authorities Want Duties on the Comal's Cargo.

Havana, September 6, 6:30 p. m.—Last night Captain Niles, of the United States transport Comal, and Major Niskern, who is in charge of the supplies with which the Comal is laden, received a message from President McKinley directing them to repeat their request on behalf of the United States government to land and distribute the Comal's cargo without having to pay a duty.

This morning they addressed a letter following the tenor of the president's instructions to Senor Rafael Montero, secretary of finance in the colonial cabinet, asking for a prompt reply. This evening the council of secretaries decided that it would be impossible to allow the Comal to land her cargo without paying custom house duties, but that if the colonial government is to distribute the supplies, then it will pay the duties, according to a previous decision.

Reports deserving credence place the date of disarming and disbanding of the army of Cuba at the end of this week, but there is no official confirmation.

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Regulates the Bowels,
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And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
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The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, $8.00; without Sunday, $6.00; Weekly, $1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

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The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
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ATLANTA, GA., September 7, 1898.

A Warning in Time.

For two years the populists have controlled the local offices in Coffee county. Not satisfied with this, the leaders of that party have this year taken into partnership with them the negro republicans of that county. What profits or emoluments the negro republicans will acquire from this deal, if successful, remains to be seen; what the honest and respectable people of the county will get out of it, should the democratic party be defeated, can be easily foretold. They will reap the inevitable results of social and political demoralization, and they will suffer as the people of some of the North Carolina counties have suffered.

We are glad to see that Congressman Brantley, of the eleventh district, opened his campaign in Coffee county. The immediate result of it has been to fill democrats with enthusiasm, and they will make an earnest effort to redeem the county. It can be done if the populist voters of Coffee have their eyes opened in regard to the inevitable results of a negro coalition, which is a distinct attack on the social order.

We call the attention of the populists in the eleventh district to the fact that the candidate who is soliciting their votes, and who hopes to profit by the negro coalition, is a man who is opposed to every doctrine and principle of populism. This candidate is Wilkinson, of Valdosta, who, when the democratic party repudiated Clevelandism at Chicago, declared, by his action, that he could not tolerate the incorporation of populistic doctrines in the party platform. He was and is a gold standard man, and it is for this reason alone that he has left the party with which he formerly acted, and is now begging for the support of a dangerous coalition which the republican campaign committee at Washington is fostering by all the arts and money at its command.

By what course of reasoning can an honest and a self-respecting populist voter bring himself to the point of voting for a gold standard advocate, or promoting the success of a coalition with the negroes? We should like to hear what the populist leaders have to say on the subject. The probability is that they would deny the existence of any effort to form an alliance with the negroes; but proof of it is to be seen in various parts of the state, and it is perfectly well known that Hanna, the cunning and corrupt chairman of the republican executive committee, has mapped out and arranged for this coalition between the negroes and middle-of-the-road populists in every congressional district of the south where such an unnatural alliance is feasible or promising.

Mr. Hanna and the other prominent republicans who are promoting this coalition are interested only in the immediate results. If it will enable them to secure a few more congressmen, pledged to the support of the gold standard and the great trusts which are laying their greedy hands on the industries of the country, well and good. This is all they desire, all they care for. With the remote results of the coalition with the negroes they have nothing to do. Corruption may ensue, the social order of southern communities and neighborhoods may be threatened, the safety of the wives and daughters of the farmers in the country districts may be endangered, but what will Hanna's great political syndicate care? Ten to one, they will make political capital out of the situation which their coalition has created.

But what will the farmers of the state do when they are brought face to face with the dire results of such an infamous alliance? What can they do? The farmers of North Carolina are protesting against the evils they are compelled to endure, and the poor whites of the state are naturally deeply incensed at the attacks made on the virtue of their wives and daughters by the negro partners of the populists. But, as a matter of fact, they have brought these things on themselves. They have allowed themselves to be misled by the artful populist politicians, and now they are eating the bitter fruits of their own folly.

The Constitution dwells on these things in the hope that the rank and file of the populist voters in Georgia, warned by the situation in North Carolina, will put their heels on the head of the disgraceful coalition that is beginning to show activity in this state and crush it out. Better for them that they had never heard of politics of any kind if they are now to give entertainment to the most dangerous scheme that has ever been set on foot in this state. Let the populist voters see and believe the fact, namely, that leaders who would inveigle them into a coalition so full of danger merely to hold a few comparatively insignificant offices are worthy of neither their confidence nor support.

We have misjudged the populist voters if they permit their leaders to profit by a programme which promises to make them the victims of evils easy to foresee.

Not Too Fast, Brethren.

We observe that some of our esteemed contemporaries are so full of the glow and ardor of the victories achieved by the army and navy of the United States that they are ready to admit that the protocol signed by the two countries in dispute has abolished democratic principles, as well as the democratic party.

The admission would be a very hasty and ill-advised one, as the near future will show. Senator McLaurin may be willing to admit and applaud the theory that the war was begun and brought to a conclusion for the express purpose of crowning the republican leaders as a set of faultless heroes, but if he should make the announcement in any assembly in any part of the country, objections would be flung at him from various quarters, and he would discover on investigation that some of the objectors were republicans.

Mr. McKinley is a very good man, indeed, who by the expenditure of a vast amount of patience, has earned the high distinction that goes with a reputation for prudence and conservatism. We would not take one leaf from the real laurels won by the administration, nor pluck one red rose from the chaplet that Alger has ordered from the florist for his own thoughtful brow; we merely desire to say that if the war was really undertaken, as some seem to believe, for the abolition of the democratic party and democratic principle, it has failed in its main purpose.

There is no question that some very serious mistakes have been made in the conduct of the war, to explain which will take a good deal of time and cause a good deal of perspiration to flow. To say the least, these mistakes cannot be traced to the democrats. They may be traced to individual republicans, but until this is done the party in power will be held responsible for them by the people at large.

That democracy has not suffered to any great extent from victories won by American soldiers and seamen belonging to both parties, is shown by the bright prospects of the party in New York state. The leaders there have the greatest confidence that the democrats will win this fall. They find that a reaction is setting in—a reaction that has received no small impulse from the treatment that has been accorded the sick and wounded soldiers of the army. Reports of the character of this treatment are not all found in what Secretary Alger describes as the "yellow journals." They come from the men themselves—not from the sick alone, but from those who have providentially retained their health. This may be thought to be a very small matter—too small to have any political weight when the trusts and syndicates sound the bugle-horn and begin to toot the battle cry of freedom and the old flag forever.

And no doubt it is a very small matter that thousands of the flower of the nation's youth should have been sacrificed to the incompetency of departmental officials and to the imbecility of army officers owing their appointment to politics; but in the history of this world small, very small, things have always played the most important part.

We feel that it is impolite, perhaps even rude, to break in upon the complacency of the brethren so early in the political morning, but many notes ruder than this will fall upon their astonished ears before the year is out. The great syndicates will no doubt reap large material profits out of the results of the war, but the profits that fall to the share of Mr. Hanna's great political syndicate will be reaped in the midst of much discussion, confusion and doubt. And the day will come, and come early, when the republicans will have reason to be prouder of the results of the war than they will be of some of its attendant and prevalent episodes.

We mention these things shyly now, but, at the proper time, shyness will have to be sent to the rear.

A Typographical Error.

In an editorial yesterday commending the course of such newspapers as The Dalton Argus, which, while having opposed the adoption of the free coinage platform, heartily accepted it as soon as the party spoke, an odd typographical error did unintentional injustice to The Argus.

"The free coinage of silver," said The Argus, "is now democratic policy." In presenting extracts from the utterances of The Argus, which we commended, our esteemed contemporary was made to say that "the free coinage of silver is not democratic policy"—an error so palpable as to be promptly apparent in the context of the article. However, that there should be no room for mistake, explanation and apology is hereby offered.

Hon. John W. Tomlinson, of Alabama.

The Constitution notes with pleasure that the friends of Hon. John W. Tomlinson, of Birmingham, are pressing him for appointment as railroad commissioner in Alabama. Governor Johnston is to make two appointments at an early date and Mr. Tomlinson's friends are confident that he will be named as one.

The Constitution has no idea who will be appointed, but, without seeking to interfere, we are frank to say that the selection of Mr. Tomlinson would be eminently fit. Within the range of available candidates, we do not believe there is one whose appointment would be received with more general satisfaction in Alabama.

Mr. Tomlinson has been particularly active as a democratic leader in that state, and it is doubtful if there is a man in the state who rendered better service, either in securing favorable expression from the Alabama democracy on the principles afterwards enunciated in the Chicago platform, or in bringing about the first nomination of Governor Johnston. He is one of the most prominent and progressive citizens in Birmingham, as well as one of the best lawyers in the state, and is in every way qualified to discharge to the full satisfaction of the people, and to the administration of the governor, the responsible duties of the position for which his friends are pressing him.

The Constitution hopes to be able to congratulate Mr. Tomlinson as railroad commissioner, and at the same time, to felicitate Governor Johnston upon the wisdom of the selection.

Chaplain McIntyre.

The announcement that Chaplain McIntyre, of the Oregon, will be courtmartialed cannot be a matter of surprise.

Chaplain McIntyre is one of those political preachers who, being unable to find a calling in civil life, used his political pull to get a comfortable position from the government. Having succeeded in this, he chafed under such common restrictions as having to preach the gospel, and was anxious to take a hand in politics. He was a more important man than the captain of his ship. He was a better constructor than even Hobson. In fact, he could take a hand at anything except the Bible. That was entirely too commonplace for a man of his capabilities.

In consequence of this superabundance of energy, and a disposition to meddle in matters which did not concern him, he has entered the polemic campaign, and undertakes to criticise the naval arm of the government. This has brought him under the notice of the officers, and there is no doubt that under the finding of the courtmartial, his pay will be stopped, and then he will have to turn somewhere else to make a living.

How in contrast to Chaplain McIntyre stand those reverend gentlemen who honored their office, caring for the wounded and bringing consolation to the dead. Such men are an honor to their calling, and not to be classed in the same category with men of the McIntyre stripe.

The Victory of Omdurman.

In the engrossing interest with which we are studying the great events in which our own government is a participant, we should not fail to take notice of the brilliant victory of Omdurman.

While this victory is one which belongs to English arms, its result is one which belongs to the civilized world. For over a thousand years north Africa has been benighted by the fanatical triumph of Mohammedanism. Countries which were once the lights of Christianity were overrun, the followers of the cross put to the sword, and those who lived, lived only in degradation and in shame. During that long period Mohammedanism has crushed and persecuted and borne down these unfortunate people until they have lost all semblance to their former nationality and all memory, almost, of the principles which had once made them of importance in the world. In the events which led to the appearance of the false prophet some years ago, came the opportunity to strike the head of this fanaticism and to open the way for the re-enlightenment of that vast region which had been so long in darkness. The victory of Omdurman, therefore, becomes one which must be epochal. In it one of the last strong attempts of Mohammedanism to once more assert itself, has been met and repulsed.

Its effects will be far-reaching, penetrating even the sandy recesses of the deserts, as well as the fertile river valleys which run through Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia and that entire stretch of country. The cradle of the human race bids once more to be opened to its most civilized representatives, and a darkness which was so dense as to be almost impenetrable has been pierced by a ray of light which must continue until the unhappy past shall have been blotted out by the brilliance of the new sun of civilization.

The Morgan Meeting.

The grand demonstration of democrats held in Morgan county should bring cheer to the hearts of the people all over the state.

The people of Morgan county are high-minded, chivalrous and intelligent. They have never been led astray by political leaders, nor can they be induced to enter upon a course which does not commit itself to their sound judgment and discretion. In this county, as in many others of the state, there were a great many men who could not reconcile the democracy as it was presented to them from certain official sources, with the attitude which the democracy should sustain, and in the exercise of their right of suffrage they left the party four years ago.

Prominent among those who were to be seen at this Morgan meeting were those very men who have recognized the fact that if there was ever any false sailing of the democratic craft, it had now been righted, and that it is the ship upon which the interests and the hopes of Georgia are freighted.

Having this belief, and wearied with the derelictions of some of their own leaders, these men have returned to the democratic fold. They come back as welcome guests, because never in all of their diversions from the straight road have they acted otherwise than they thought was right, and now that they come back they return with all honor. All over Georgia this same story is being repeated. Georgians cannot afford to be divided. The democracy is the sheet anchor of their hopes and under its banners they must all march to a victorious election in October.

The journalistic world is full of flutter. The New York Sun has been offended by M. Hanotaux, of France, and The New York Journal has offended the Secretary of Rows.

The Spanish party is very quiet these days. It is up to some mischief.

Secretary Alger has gone through two wars without getting black powder on his face. How is that for tactics?

Editor Watterson is again trying to save the democratic party. Some of the boys may need to be towed into port, but the old party is all right.

The most ferocious Spaniard in the world today is General Pando. He says everything has gone wrong with Spain and shows how he could have made it go right.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

When the Autumn Comes Along.

When the autumn comes along,
It may be we'll miss the song
Of the birds that made the springtime
fair and sweet;
But though winds blow keen and cold,
Autumn's wealth will be unrolled
In gold and shining silver at our feet.

When the Autumn comes along,
Still the memory of song
Shall linger like an echo, fair and fleet;
Though the roses leave their stems,
Still the rosiest of gems
And jewels will be scattered at our feet.

When Life's Autumn comes along,
Shall not Love have still a song—
Shall not hearts that know no changing,
thrill and beat
With a later joy supreme,
When we lay us down to dream,
With God's lilies clustering white at head
and feet?

* * * * *

In the literary columns of The Constitution there recently appeared a poem by Bliss Carman—taken from his book, "By the Aurelian Wall, and Other Elegies"—without credit to the said book, and to the publishers, Lamson, Wolffe & Co., who have copyrighted it. This was an oversight. Due credit to the publishers should have been given.

* * * * *

The Pinewoods Pessimist.

He's allus sartin to complain,
(He's mighty hard to beat!)
When he ain't ravin' bout the rain
He's cussin' out the heat!
An' ain't a rose blooms anywheres
That he will say is sweet!

He takes in every foot o' town,
A-growlin' right along;
He knows the world is upside down,
An' allus rollin' wrong!
An' ain't a bird sings anywheres
Kin win him with a song!

The same old thing from day to day—
He goes his usual round;
He's with us winter time an' May—
A cumberer o' the ground;
An' he'll go on jest that away
Till Gabriel's trump shall sound!

* * * * *

Mr. Bliss Carman has been criticising the work of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. This was unexpected, but at last accounts Mr. Riley was in good health and spirits, and had reached the ninth volume in the splendid Scribner edition of his collected works. Mr. Carman, however, is not in his usual fine health.

* * * * *

A Song.

A little time, my dearie,
To dwell beneath Love's sky,
And then the night falls dreary:
Goodby! Goodby! Goodby!

A little time, my dearie,
To smile, to weep, to sigh,
And then with hearts grown weary:
Goodby! Goodby! Goodby!

A little time! . . . . The morrow
Will light a lovelier sky;
And then, kiss hands to sorrow:
Goodby! Goodby! Goodby!

* * * * *

A correspondent writing from Texas says: "I wrote a story ten years ago, and it was published in a leading magazine. Here is another—the first I have written since that time. What do you think of it?"

Not so much of the story as of its author. A man with such a fine restraint—who can write, and yet only writes once every ten years, deserves a gold medal from every appreciative editor.

* * * * *

A Drowsy Fellow.

Warn't never much on reapin'
In fields of corn or hay;
Jest rain enough fer sleepin',
So, I sleep the rain away.

Warn't never much on findin'
'Of fault, by night or day;
No weathers am I mindin'—
I sleep 'em all away!

The Lord knows what he's doin'—
No matter what folks say.
Brotherin', when storms are brewin',
F. L. S.

TODAY'S MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE and campaign committees meet today at the Kimball house.

Chairman duBignon says that the purpose of the meeting is to confer about the general situation in the state and to arrange for prosecuting the campaign with increased vigor. The democrats have not the slightest doubt about the election of the state ticket by an immense majority, but it is desired to take advantage of the demoralization existing among the populists and to discourage them from putting out any more state tickets.

One matter which will come before the meeting will be the request of the populist chairman, Mr. Carter, for a division of election managers. Mr. Carter suggested that in the militia districts which went democratic two years ago, the democrats be given two managers and the populists one, and in the populist districts that two managers be appointed from the populists and one from the democrats. It is probable that the matter of dividing the managers between the parties will be left to the executive committees of the different counties.

The members of the democratic executive committee are:

State at Large—F. G. duBignon, chairman, Savannah; E. T. Brown, vice chairman, Athens; Clark Howell, member of the national executive committee, Atlanta; R. W. Grubb, Darien; John Triplett, Thomasville; J. L. Wimberly, Jeffersonville; George P. Munroe, Buena Vista; Porter King, Atlanta; J. Y. Allen, Thomaston; John S. Cleghorn, Summerville; W. B. Burnett, Athens; W. A. Willingham, Cornelia; Boykin Wright, Augusta; E. P. S. Denmark, Valdosta.

The members from the congressional districts are:

First—J. A. Brannen, Statesboro; J. J. Reynolds, Waynesboro
Second—Richard Hobbs, Albany; J. L. Boynton, Dickey.
Third—J. A. Cobb, Americus; R. A. Wilson, Abbeville.
Fourth—R. O. Howard, Columbus; H. W. Hill, Greenville.
Fifth—Porter King, Atlanta; H. L. Johnson, Fairburn.
Sixth Seaton Grantland, Griffin; W. E. Lester, Clinton.
Seventh—V. P. Sanford, Rome; J. L. Foster, Marietta.
Eighth—P. M. Hawes, Elberton; M. A. Pharr, Washington.
Ninth—J. N. Holder, Jefferson; W. A. Cox, Elijay.
Tenth—T. E. Massengale, Warrenton; H. M. Holder, Crawfordville.
Eleventh—J. G. Crawford, Valdosta; E. B. Milner, Eastman.

The executive committee authorized the chairman to appoint a campaign committee and it is as follows:

James M. Smith, Oglethorpe county; E. P. Howell, Fulton county; Charles R. Crisp, Sumter county; Hewlette A. Hall, Coweta county; Frank P. Rice, Fulton county; Dr. E. B. Bush, Miller county; Arthur Hood, Randolph county; Dr. E. W. Watkins, Gilmer county; Lewis Davis, Habersham county; Calvin George, Morgan county; John Morrison, Bryan county; W. B. Stillwell, Chatham county; Martin Calvin, Richmond county; John E. Donalson, Decatur county; William F. Findley, Hall county; J. A. Foster, Camden county; J. J. Spalding, Fulton county; J. T. Oglesby, Henry county; A. P. Perham, Ware county; Minter Wimberly, Bibb county; Hamilton McWhorter, Oglethorpe county; C. M. Hitch, Brooks county; Graham Forrester, Stewart county; B. S. Miller, Muscogee county; J. P. Williams, Chatham county; A. O. Blalock, Fayette county; S. L. Moore, Bulloch county; S. B. Brown, Dougherty county; W. B. Tate, Pickens county; L. H. Chappell, Muscogee county; R. C. Neely, Burke county; J. E. Dean, Floyd county; R. D. Render, Meriwether county; James Whitehead, Warren county; E. Y. Hill, Wilkes county; Frank Mitchell, Emanuel county; C. D. Baldwin, Chatham county; H. W. Wooding, Banks county; James McNatt, Montgomery county; H. M. Franklin, Washington county; A. G. Ewing, Floyd county; R. N. R. Bardwell, Talbot county; R. G. Daniel, Screven county; A. C. McCalla, Rockdale county; W. L. Mardre, Stewart county; Frank M. Stafford, Pike county; T. J. Edwards, Tattnall county; J. S. Adams, Laurens; T. D. Tinsley, Bibb county; S. P. Maddox, Whitfield county; F. P. Longley, LaGrange; C. H. Cohen, Augusta; P. B. Smith, Liberty county; E. H Smith, Pulaski county; W. W. Sharpe, Ware county; Augustus DuPont, Clinch county; E. I. Strozier, Dooly county.

Chairman Carter and Secretary Holcomb of the people's party were asked yesterday what was meant by the expression in the secret circular sent out from their headquarters about the populists being "in the same boat" with the negroes. That expression has provoked criticism among the populists who want to know themselves what it meant. The chairman and the secretary said that the populists and the negroes are under democratic rule and are alike interested in overthrowing it.

Chairman Carter said that he had a statement from North Carolina in regard to Jim Young, the negro politician who was appointed a member of the asylum for the blind whites by Governor Russell, the fusion governor. The chairman intimated that he would print the statement in this week's paper.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Seaton Grantland, a member of the state executive committee from the sixth district, and Mr. Kincaid, of Griffin, called yesterday on Chairman duBignon at democratic headquarters.

Reports from Carroll county say that the democrats will win there again this year.

Hon. F. P. Longley, of the state democratic campaign committee, was at headquarters yesterday.

The republicans were greatly surprised at their fifth congressional district convention on Saturday, when a telegram was read from Judge J. K. Hines declining to run. The republicans indorsed him, only to find out that he did not intend to enter the race.

The republicans are talking about running I. F. Johnson, of Savannah, for congress in the first district. Mr. Johnson got lost in the shuffle for office under McKinley. That was because Mark Hanna was dealer.

Mr. A. T. Dodge has announced himself as a candidate for representative from Dodge county.

The democrats of Chattahoochee county will hold a primary today to select a candidate for representative.

"The populist candidate for congress, Mr. Brooke, is making a vigorous canvass of the district—making three speeches a day. But," says The Lawrenceville News-Herald, "the people have had enough of the calamity howler, and, notwithstanding the wet weather, this little 'Brooke' will run dry by the ides of November."

Augusta Chronicle: "The Macon Telegraph talks about 'the intrinsic value of silver.' Does The Telegraph really believe in the intrinsic value of a metal?"

Mr. Joseph McWhorter announces that under no consideration will he be a candidate for the legislature from Oglethorpe county.

"We hear of very little opposition to Hon. Allen D. Candler in north Georgia, and if all parts of the state were as strong for him as this section is, his majority would probably reach the 100,000 mark," says The Jasper Herald.

Much complaint is being made against Laurens county's populist tax collector, John Wilkes, in regard to the matter of registering for the election in October.

"Nobody denies that he has the legal right to have only one voters' book in the county," says The Dublin Dispatch, "but it is admitted by all that one book is not sufficient for the convenience of the people living in every part of a large county like Laurens."

Griffin will have a white municipal primary.

Hon. Allen D. Candler has accepted an invitation to address the people of Sumter and surrounding counties in Americus on September 15th. Senator Clay and Mr. duBignon will probably accompany him.

The Bainbridge Democrat says: "Allen D. Candler has all the elements which Georgia needs in a governor. He is already well known to the masses of the people, but before this campaign is over they will know him better. As a consequence they will give him one of the greatest majorities, if not the very greatest, that man ever received in this state."

"We believe that the people of Georgia are more thoroughly united now on political matters that they have been in many years," says The Jasper Herald, "and this is one of the hopeful signs of the times. When people are prosperous and happy they are pretty apt to live harmoniously together."

Hon. W. J. Webb, of Cherokee, will champion a bill to reduce taxation in the state when he goes to the senate this fall.

The Dahlonega Nugget says: "More than twenty-five candidates are on the track in Lumpkin county keeping the political pot boiling both day and night."

According to The Dahlonega Nugget, Colonel Peek failed to fill his appointment in Fannin county and other places. It may be that he found the roads too rough, and the mountains too steep to climb in the interest of the populist candidates.

An Object Lesson for Georgia Pops.

From The McRae, Ga., Enterprise.

Every populist in Georgia should read the report of the political and social conditions at present in North Carolina, published in Sunday's Constitution. Read it, Georgia populists, and hang your heads in shame if you further persist in fostering like conditions in this state.

Cannot Do It.

From The McRae, Ga., Enterprise.

The populist leaders in this district are trying to turn the whole populist party over into the republican camp. Can they deliver the goods? Not while southern manhood and decency holds her sway.

President Reaches White House.

Washington, September 6.—The train bearing the president and Mrs. McKinley and their party reached the Pennsylvania railroad station promptly at 7:20 a. m. today. The carriage from the white house met them and the president and Mrs. McKinley were driven directly there.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS AND THEIR GOOD SERVICE

How News Was Gathered at the Front and Sent to the Papers at Home. Faced Equal Danger with the Soldiers—Wrote Stories and Drew Pictures Under Fire—Some Incidents.

BY ROBERT B. CRAMER.

On a railroad train a day or two ago I found a copy of a little Georgia newspaper, in which there appeared an editorial utterance denouncing the work of the newspaper correspondents who represented the American press during the late unpleasantness. This newspaper does not change more than sixty lines of type a week, but the editor devoted every one of them to a bitter criticism of a profession in the lowest ranks of which he can never be more than an apology. The best newspaper men in the world are the editors of Georgia newspapers, because no ordinary man could ever make a livelihood with a type and press in this state. To keep his head above water, a Georgia editor has to reach the furthest limit of resourceful genius, and when you meet one of them who gets his meals regularly it is safe to put him down as a greater man than the president.

Loving and respecting them as I do, I do not care to advertise the paper of which I speak by mentioning its name. I read the editor's contribution over with some care, because he undertook to demonstrate that the war correspondents were a set of liars and irresponsible men, who had done more harm to the American arms than the entire Spanish forces. I do not believe that he ever heard the crack of a hostile gun, or has in him as much blood as flows in the veins of a turnip. It is safe to presume that if he had a single ounce of courage he would not have remained at home to heap insults upon those who went to the front, but it is not necessary to dwell at length upon this point.

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Here are some things which the newspaper correspondents did during the Santiago campaign, outside of their professional duties.

1. In order to get news to their papers, they were compelled to make daily trips on foot or on horseback between the front and Siboney. On every such trip they carried letters and telegrams to and from the troops. When Postmaster Brewer died, they assumed charge of the postal facilities and saw that the soldiers' mail was sent to the states.

2. They used their dispatch boats running between Siboney, Guantanamo and Port Antonio to carry ice, fruit and medicines for the wounded men and fever patients in the field hospitals. I know of two lives today who will bear witness to the truth of the statement that they would have been snuffed out had it not been for this service. And others will come forward to testify if they are called upon.

3. At critical moments during the first few days' fighting the newspaper men were called upon by the commanding officers to act as messengers for the government, and they never hesitated at the call.

In a thousand other ways the broad, liberal, brave and generous Americanism which inspired every man who enlisted made soldiers and fighting men of every newspaper correspondent in the field. I hope some day to be able to print some stories born of personal experiences, which will make this fact clear. But in answer to the critic whose pen is responsible for this rebuke, it is not necessary to say anything about the work the correspondents did in the line of real military service. It is sufficient to speak of them personally—to write of them only in so far as they serve the public in a strict line of professional duty. The other may be thrown in for good measure, and its value can be calculated by any man or woman who has kept pace with the events of the war.

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Without a single exception that I know of every correspondent who followed the Fifth army corps from Tampa to Santiago and later witnessed the love feast in Porto Rico had no other purpose or ambition except to tell the truth. He was sent to the front to write descriptions of scenes which fell under his own eyes. As a rule, his name meant something to the paper he represented, and those who read his contributions knew that he was a responsible man. The newspaper did not send cheap men on the trip. I know of one in Santiago now who receives a salary of $20,000 a year and of two others whose annual pay is $12,000. Lack of actual experience found no editorial staff equipped with a war correspondent and the papers could not judge of the availability of their men by any past work in the field. But they took the best they had and turned them loose with a liberality as to expense which nobody outside of the business offices will ever appreciate.

The cost of the smallest dispatch filed at Port Antonio or Kingston during the Santiago campaign amounted to more than a year's earnings of the editor who has prostituted his pen in an effort to belittle those whose shoes he is not worthy to unlace. Harry Brown, of The New York Herald, paid $6,400 in American gold for his story describing the smashing of Cervera's crew. Walter Howard bought out a bank in Kingston when he sent his dispatch to The New York Journal which gave to the world the first news of Schley's bombardment of the defenses at Santiago. Colonel Charles S. Diehl, than whom there is no better newspaper man in the world, personally took charge of the war work for the Associated Press, and during the entire period of active hostility he kept five boats in constant employment, no one of which cost less than $200 a day. Colonel Diehl is the assistant general manager of the Associated Press, and his work at the front would have made him the most famous man in his profession today were it not for the fact that he wrote for all newspapers instead of for one. In the aggregate journalistic service which he managed so well his individuality was lost.

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There have been times when false reports reached the public beneath glaring headlines in the newspapers. There have been times when men, failing to get exact facts gussed at them and paid $1.40 a word for the guess. But I could not today pick out a single correspondent whose every nerve and muscle was not strained in an honest effort to get at the truth. They swam streams to get it. They starved by day and shivered by night to get it. They endured terrible heat and more terrible storms to get it. They dodged bullets and slept with yellow fever germs to get it. They walked hundreds of miles through mud and ran small boats through raging seas to get it. They endured more hardships in a single day than could with justice have been distributed through a life time.

I was one of three men who collected the names of the killed and wounded for the Associated Press at Siboney after the fighting ended on July 2d, and our experience then is by itself sufficient to demonstrate the truth of what I have said. We went through the crowded tents, from cot to cot, getting the name, regiment and condition of every man who had been strong enough to stagger into camp with his bleeding and bullet-ridden carcass. There were many who pleaded with us not to take their names and who pitifully tried to make us understand that to print them in the newspapers at home would be to alarm and distress their families and friends. At scores of cots we were compelled to stop and argue at length the plain proposition that it was best for all concerned to have the sufferer's exact condition made public, in order that no false reports should get into print. In the end our list was as near complete and as accurate as human energy and industry could make it, but I would not endure such another experience for all the money in Georgia.

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I wish I could picture to The Constitution's readers the men at the front who told them day by day what was happening. I wish that I had some way in which to let the whole world know how brave and patient, and honest, and manly a lot these newspaper men were. I wish I could tell them how they fought, and worked, and suffered in order that their papers might be able to give the news promptly and accurately. I wish I could make the people understand how responsible was their position. The only thing a soldier has to fight for is glory, and the great American public always reaches its verdict on the evidences which newspapers produce. If you think that this statement is too broad just stop and ask yourself how much you personally would have known about the war had you been given no information except the official dispatches put out at Washington.

It is not necessary to mention all their names—although I would be only too glad to do so if space permitted—in order to show the character of the men whose letters, keeping pace with the development of the war, faced you at the breakfast table every morning. There was Colonel Diehl and Lyman, and Thompson, and Dunning, and Gowdy, and Martin, of the Associated Press; Mumford, and Creelman, and Marshall, and Joe Quail, of The New York Journal; Armstrong and Root, of The New York Sun; McDowell and Chamberlain, and Billman, of The Chicago Record; Morton Smith, of The Atlanta Journal; Guy Cramer, of The Chicago Journal; Stanhope Sams, of The New York Times; Clarking, of The New York Evening Post; Brown, and Biddle, and Millard, of The New York Herald; Whelpley, of The Kansas City Times, and dozens of others of the same caliber.

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And the newspaper artists were all there, too—bless 'em. They poked their noses and their pencils and their cameras into the thickest of the fight, and they drew pictures to the music of whizzing bullets and bursting shells. They gave up their horses for wounded men to ride from the fighting line to the hospitals, and they lugged their apparatus about through the hot sun and drenching rain and muddy roads as cheerfully as though they were assigned to make sketches of a silver debate in congress. Some of them got yellow fever and some were shot. But like their brothers who used their pencils in descriptive work, far less interesting, neither the fever nor the fire discouraged them for a minute. I one time saw Seppings Wright, of The London Illustrated News, and a couple of New York Herald artists resting their portfolios on the wheel of a gun in Grimes's battery at El Paso, which Lieutenant Conkling was firing about every five seconds.

It is men like these to whom the Georgia editor refers when he says "they are largely responsible for the sensational condition in which affairs are at present." This is about the only line in his screed worth quoting, because there are in it some elements of truth. The newspaper men are indeed responsible for the present condition of affairs. And they assume the responsibility without a flicker of regret and say to the world if the truth hurts it is none the less necessary to tell the truth. Joe Wheeler is a brave man, and we have said so. Shafter is mentally, morally and physically incompetent, and we have said that. There has been rotten work done in the commissary, quartermaster and hospital departments at Washington, and we bear testimony to that fact with pleasure, because is is our duty as good citizens, as well as correspondents, to do so. The American soldier at the front is every inch a hero, and we have tried to say so in the plainest language at our command.

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There is not going to be any whitewash in this war. The newspaper correspondents know too much about it.

Father Ryan Addresses Young Men.

Cincinnati, September 6.—The grand council of the Young Men's Institute, at its second day's session, was addressed by Father W. P. Ryan, of Winchester, Ky., the grand organizer, who reviewed the work of the past two years and outlined new fields for the future.

Surgeon Willard Quite Ill.

New York, September 6.—Major William Gleason Willard, surgeon of the First Illinois infantry, is lying seriously ill at the residence of Mrs. C. L. Carpenter, in Brooklyn, suffering from the after effects of an attack of malarial fever contracted at Santiago.

Polish Singers Adjourn.

Chicago, September 6.—The ninth annual convention of the United Polish Singers of America adjourned, after a farewell service in honor of the visitors from Milwaukee, Grand Rapids and Bay City. The next convention will be held at Bay City, Michigan, in September, 1899.

Spain Wants To Use Gunboats.

Washington, September 6.—The Spanish government has requested of this government the privilege of sending a few small gunboats to certain of the Philippine islands where the insurgents are particularly active with a view to maintaining Spanish sovereignty there. It is understood that the request will not be granted.

RAILWAY POSTAL MEN NOW OWN THE CITY

TWO BUSY SESSIONS OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE CONVENTION WERE HELD YESTERDAY BY DELEGATES

The Visiting Clerks Begin Their Work, and Hear Eloquent Addresses of Welcome from Governor Atkinson and Mayor Collier.

THREE REPORTS WERE HEARD

President Butler Delivered His Annual Address Yesterday Morning.

TO ENJOY GEORGIA BARBECUE TODAY

The Delegates Will Go to Stone Mountain This Morning, Where an Old-Fashioned 'Cue Will Be Served—How Visitors Spent the Day.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONvention of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association began yesterday morning at 11:20 o'clock, although the convention was not regularly organized until the afternoon session. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor W. Y. Atkinson, of this state, and Mayor Charles A. Collier, of Atlanta. Both were most enthusiastically received.

During the morning the annual address of President John M. Butler, of Lincoln, Neb., was delivered. On motion it was made a part of the proceedings of the convention and was spread upon the minutes.

During the afternoon session, which began at 2:45 o'clock, reports were heard from Secretary and Treasurer J. V. Henry and from the board of directors. Important action was taken on the report of the committee on credentials, which had been appointed during the morning session.

The annual report of President Butler gives an account of the defalcation of the secretary and treasurer who preceded Mr. J. V. Henry in office. This portion of the report was especially interesting to the delegates. The case of Frank W. Ginther, who is reported to have been drowned in the north Pacific ocean when the schooner, Jane Gray went to the bottom, was referred to the convention. Attorney Neal, representing the beneficiaries who desire the death claim paid, addressed the delegates, presenting his side of the case. Both morning and afternoon sessions were extremely interesting.

How the Day Was Spent.

One hundred and sixty-four jolly, good-natured men as ever gathered together jostled against each other in the Kimball house corridors yesterday, smoked cigars and, over straws that nestled snugly near the last swallows of mint juleps, exchanged stories of wrecks that occurred, of wrecks that were averted and of letters that would surely have been lost had it not been for the particular man who was then telling the story.

Many of them have come from the far north, where the thermometer on the day of their departure registered 102 degrees in the shade.

During the time that they were not chatting in the corridors or taking part in the proceedings in the convention hall the delegates were in the parlors with the ladies and all during the day they managed to pass the time pleasantly. They expressed themselves well pleased with the city and with their reception, both by the local members of the association and by the acquaintances they have made.

The delegates apparently are very conscientious in their dealings with the association. Yesterday despite the closeness of the convention hall they remained, with a few exceptions, during the entire time that the session was being held. They came here for business, and they evidently intend discharging it to the best of their ability.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies who accompanied the delegates to this city were given a car ride to Grant park. They saw not only the park and the menagerie, but the fort located on the grounds and the battlefield on the far side. Several of them also visited Fort McPherson, where they took much interest in the hospital and the sick soldiers.

Last night the delegates were tendered a theater party at the Grand opera house by the members of the fourth division, which is the one centering in this city. The delegates occupied all the boxes and a large number of seats near the central portion of the house. They were very favorably impressed with the theater, which they pronounced one of the prettiest they had ever seen, and the performance, "Down in Dixie," occasioned much applause.

A business session of the convention was to have been held this morning, but yesterday afternoon it was announced to the delegates that arrangements had been made to have a picture taken of them this morning at 9 o'clock in front of the capitol, and it was therefore decided to abandon the session. After having their pictures taken the delegates will be free until 11:15 o'clock, when they will assemble at the union depot to take a special train to Stone Mountain, where they will be given an old-fashioned barbecue.

Returning to the city, they will be given a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Terrell, 241 Courtland street, from 8 till 11 o'clock tonight. Tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock the delegates will again transact business, and it is probable that officers for the ensuing year will be elected at that time.

THE MORNING SESSION.

At 11:20 o'clock President John M. Butler, of the association, rapped for order, and the twenty-third annual convention had commenced. The president stated that all knew what the convention was for and that he would, therefore, waste no time in making a useless speech.

He introduced Bishop H. C. Morrison, of the Methodist church, who began the proceedings with prayer. He spoke fervently of the Hispano-American war and thanked the Almighty for the small loss of life on our side. He prayed for peace and asked for the blessings of God upon the peace commission.

Bishop Morrison spoke of the railway mail service, which enables those at the front to communicate with loved ones at home, and he gave thanks that the service is composed of men who dare danger in the discharge of their duty.

Directly after this prayer a number of ladies who had been waiting on the outside for its conclusion, having failed to come in prior to the opening of the session, filed into the galleries. Every seat was taken and a number of ladies were compelled to remain standing during the entire proceedings, while the two addresses of welcome were delivered. Great interest was apparently centered pupon these speeches and the ladies leaned forward in order to catch every word. They frequently interrupted with applause, and many of them left after the addresses had been delivered.

Governor Atkinson's Speech.

Governor W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, was introduced by President Butler, and the governor was greeted with loud applause. He said in part:

"I do not know that I am equal to the demand made upon me. I have been accustomed in the past to address audiences composed of men like unto myself, but when I am called upon to address a body of men so entirely different from the remainder of the human race, I do not know that I can meet the occasion.

"The old maxim, 'all things come to him who waits,' is applicable to you, but for those in my class this has been changed slightly and we now use it as 'all things come to those who hustle.' I am now addressing a body of real aristocrats. Men who hold lifetime jobs, and who can rely upon dear old Uncle Sam for a helping hand, and I, therefore, feel honored that such a body should invite to address it a governor who has to hustle. (Applause.)

"I note as I pass along that after all there is something in common between you and other men, for a glance at the gallery assures me that you love them just like the rest of us. I have always claimed, and still claim, the right to love the women. And you gentlemen of the railway mail service should love them, and I know you do, for it is the women who are responsible for the purity and honesty of the railway mail service, and without them you and your business would count as nothing. (Applause.)

"I want you to feel free while you are in the state and I want you to do whatever you choose, provided you do what is right, and I know you will, but if any of you do by any chance get into the clutches of the law, just come to the governor, and—"

At this point the loud cheering interrupted the governor in his speech and when it had subsided he resumed with, "Don't enjoy that too much, boys, for I have not said what I would do. But I will add this: Mayor Collier will now address you, and if he does not promise to do right, just call on me and I will see that you get a pardon."

The mail clerks were immensely pleased with the address of the governor and cheered for several minutes after he had taken his seat.

Mayor Collier's Address.

Mayor Collier was introduced by President Butler and after the round of applause which greeted him, spoke in part as follows, beginning by paying a high tribute to the worth of the mail service:

"I want to say to you that the citizens of Atlanta feel very highly honored that you should have selected their home as the place for holding your twenty-third annual convention. You are welcome, not only to our streets and public places of entertainment, but to our homes. Not only with my lips, but with my heart do I assure you that you will find a royal welcome smiling from every threshhold. (Applause.)

"It may not be out of place at this time to call your attention to a few facts concerning the city in which you are now meeting. This is not said boastingly. As you know and have doubtless often heard, Atlanta men are all modest. And I tell you now that the reason for this is that it requires no boasting to make known the virtues of our city. (Laughter and more cheering.)

"What I will tell you is tabulated into statistics. These statistics are figures taken from authorized reports and are government figures. With a population of a little more than 100,000, the receipts of the Atlanta postoffice are more than one-fourth of the entire postoffice receipts of the state of Georgia.

"The actual receipts are placed at $265,000; those of the state of Georgia at $1,085,000. The Atlanta receipts are more than the combined receipts of Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Columbus and Rome.

"Atlanta's receipts are within $10,000 of the combined receipts of Nashville and Chattanooga. The only two cities in the south which exceed Atlanta in the matter of postoffice receipts are Louisville and New Orleans. In point of population Atlanta ranks as sixty-seventh among the cities of the United States; in point of postoffice receipts she ranks as twenty-seventh. These are a few facts and figures and as you are connected with the postal service I thought it might be interesting to you.

"I am not going to talk any more about Atlanta, because the committee will show you around and you will be able to see for yourself. It shall be our intention to have you, before you leave, to think as much of Atlanta as we ourselves do.

"Again bidding you welcome and assuring you that for any violation of the city ordinances—but I know there will be none, so this promise is made in perfect safety—it will not be necessary for you to appeal to the governor, and let me remind you that we have early closing hours in Atlanta."

Credential Committee Appointed.

President Butler then said:

"In behalf of the delegates of the Railway Mail Service, allow me to thank you for your kind and cordial welcome to the city of Atlanta. If at any time you find it convenient to be with us we will be glad to have you, and I assure you now that you will be welcome."

On motion the committee on credentials was then appointed. The members of it and the division they were appointed to represent are as follows:

First, E. F. Upham; second, W. H. Biggin; third, R. F. Winfield; fourth, A. F. Blodgett; fifth, M. L. Reinhart; sixth, W. B. Stewart; seventh, A. C. Gates; eighth, J. M. Johnson; ninth, C. H. Buttonbender; tenth, A. M. Blare; eleventh, S. D. Carroll.

Communications were read from Mr. W. Samuel Wilkes, of the Fulton Club, and from Mr. W. A. Waggoner, of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, extending the use of the clubrooms and the parlors and bathrooms and reading rooms to the members of the convention.

The motion of Mr. M. A. Butrick, of the first division, to appoint a committee of three, to be known as a committee on resolutions, was adopted and the following gentlemen were appointed:

M. A. Butrick, of the first division; J. A. Kidwell, of the fifth division, and A. F. McIntyre, of the seventh division.

The annual address of the president was then delivered. This is really a report of what has transpired during his term of office. Mr. W. O. Bangs was called to the chair and President Butler secured the floor. His report was very interesting and he was given strict attention by the delegates.

After its conclusion Mr. Bangs moved that the report be accepted and spread upon the minutes as a portion of the proceedings of the convention. This was carried unanimously and a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock was made and carried. At 12:45 o'clock the morning session was brought to a close.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Despite the fact that the delegates had carried a motion to assemble again in the convention hall at 2 o'clock, it was 2:45 before a sufficient number had taken their seats to warrant the president in rapping for order. Mr. William Meredith, of the board of directors, and chairman of the executive committee, secured the floor immediately and announced that he would like the convention to listen to Attorney Neal, who would address the convention concerning the claim of the beneficiaries of Frank W. Ginther for the amount of his policy.

Mr. Meredith stated that the board of directors had refused to pay the claim and that it had been referred to the delegates to decide whether or not the claim should be paid. Objection was made to this, after Mr. Meredith had resumed his seat, that because the convention was not an organized body, the committee on credentials not having at that time made its report. It was decided, however, to hear Mr. Neal and make the decision later.

In substance, Mr. Neal stated the following case:

"Frank W. Ginther, a resident of Harrisburg, Pa., became a member of the association in 1890 and had paid every assessment and all dues until March, 1898. On April 3, 1898, he left for the Klondike, but stopped at Charleston, Ill., to tell his father, W. E. Ginther, to keep up his insurance and to pay all assessments until his return. At the same time he notified the secretary of his division to change his postoffice address to Charleston, Ill., in care of his father. This was in order that his father might receive official notification of assessments. On May 22, 1898, the schooner Jane Gray, on which he sailed from Seattle, went to the bottom and Frank W. Ginther has not since been heard from. It is said that only one launch reached land and that he was not on it. A few days after the departure of Ginther an assessment was made but, it is claimed, no notice reached W. E. Ginther in Charleston, Ill. This was assessment No. 178. The following month assessment number 179 was made and notice of this reached W. E. Ginther. He also received notification that the policy of Frank W. Ginther, had been suspended for the non-payment of the previous assessment. W. E. Ginther then inclosed $4, which was the amount of the combined assessments, and in a letter sent it to the secretary of the association. A few days later he received a receipt. Then came the news of the sinking of the Jane Gray and of the drowning of Frank W. Ginther. Notification of the death was sent the secretary of the association, and in a few days the money for the two assessments was returned to Mr. W. E. Ginther. He returned it to the secretary, the secretary sent it back to Ginther, who again returned it. This has been repeated until the present time, and now the letter containing $4 is traveling either to Mr. Ginther or to the secretary; its present destination is unknown. The question in the case which will be decided is whether the association will hew so close to the line as to declare that because W. E. Ginther received no notification of assessment No. 178, Frank W. Ginther was suspended, or whether the claim will be paid because no official notification of the assessment was received."

Credentials Committee Reports.

Attorney Neal made a splendid speech before the convention. The vote on the question will be taken before the close of the present convention. It was then announced that the committee on credentials was ready to report, and Chairman E. F. Upham read the report, showing 164 delegates present and nine absent.

The committee recommended that if at any time during the convention the absent delegates appear, the convention seat them, provided their credentials are approved by the secretary. Some objection was made to the portion of the report referring to absent delegates.

It developed that several are quarantined at Memphis, one or two others are ill, and the remainder had excuses sufficient to explain their absence. A motion was made to allow divisions the privilege of selecting members of their own division to take the places of the absent delegates.

As an amendment, it is moved that divisions be allowed to fill the vacant seats with any one. An amendment to the amendment provided that the absent delegates could vote by proxy through a member of their division, selected for that purpose. It then developed that the motion, the amendment and the amendment to the amendment were all illegal according to the constitution. This resulted in their defeat, and the report of the committee on credentials was unanimously adopted.

A motion was then made by a member of the second division to seat Gene Mitchell, of the fifth division, in place of Delegate Moore, who was detained in Memphis through no cause of his own. This motion was carried, and Mr. Mitchell was seated.

The Treasurer Makes Report.

A motion to dispense with the minutes of the last previous meeting was carried, and the secretary and treasurer, J. V. Henry, of Quincy, Ill., was called upon for his annual report. He had itemized every account, and made a full statement to the association. He began operations on his report by taking off his coat, which caused laughter. It was warm, however, in the convention hall, and the example set by the secretary was followed by many delegates.

Mr. Henry's report showed the following condition of the treasury:

Amount on hand March 1, 1897	$ 38,010 68
Amount received from March 1, 1897, to August 31, 1898	99,263 87
Total	$137,274 55
Amount expended from March 1, 1897, to August 31, 1898	107,179 47
Total amount now on hand	$ 30,095 08

In regard to his scribing duties Mr. Henry made a report of some length. He gave the number of members now in the association, and many other interesting facts. President Butler had, however, anticipated him, and practically the same facts are contained in his annual report, although they are not as complete.

Board of Directors Report.

The board of directors, upon being called upon to report to the convention, Chairman William Meredith, of that board, took the floor. The report was full and complete, and several recommendations were made to the convention, which will probably result in motions when the time for new business arrives.

After reviewing the Ginther case, the report board recommended that the board of directors be empowered to fine or remove from office any local division secretary who fails to remit, or delays in remitting, for any cause, the assessments and dues collected from members of the association to the secretary and treasurer.

The report told of the establishing of a central office used by the secretary and treasurer in the custom house building at Quincy, Ill., this having been secured through the courtesy of the government officials. The report also reviewed the defalcation of the last secretary and treasurer of the association, C. E. LaGrave, but again President Butler had anticipated.

The board recommended that the salary of the secretary and treasurer be increased to $100 for every 250 members in the association. The committee on legislation was asked for a report, but more time was asked for. This was granted, and the report, which will be of great importance, as it is the duty of the committee to report upon proposed changes in the constitution, will be received later.

There was no unfinished business, and the convention adjourned shortly before 5:30 o'clock to meet again Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

St. Louis Delegation.

The members of the St. Louis delegation took a prominent part in the deliberations of the railway mail service convention yesterday. They occupied front seats in the hall and many motions came from them. The delegates arrived in Atlanta last Monday, and having a day to spare, occupied their time in seeing the city.

They were therefore able to show places of interest to the delegates who arrived later, and yesterday they piloted the late-comers through the streets in the central portion of the city. The St. Louis delegation is composed of a fine-looking set of men.

It is hinted that they have come here with a purpose. They will try to capture one of the plums that will not go begging when the election of officers occurs, and yesterday it was stated that the delegates from St. Louis would push Mr. C. O. Wengler for the position of secretary and treasurer.

He is one of the most popular members of the seventh division, which centers in St. Louis, and his friends are confident that he would ably fill the position. In addition to making an effort to capture this position, it is said the St. Louis delegates have several surprises in store for their fellow convention members in the way of motions and amendments to the constitution. What these surprises are they refuse to divulge at present, but they announce that a portion of them at least will be approved of by the convention.

The St. Louis delegation is composed of the following members of the seventh division:

Charles O. Wengler and Ed S. Vance, of the St. Louis and Kansas City railway postoffice, better known as the Missouri Pacific service; M. A. Conley, of the Burlington; A. B. Haefell of the Frisco, and the following delegates from the seventh division of the railway mail service, comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico; C. E. Cale and S. L. Van Blarcom, of Kansas City, Kas.; E. F. Martin, Joplin; A. C. Gates and C. F. Sherman, Denver; F. P. Baird and E. E. Bixby, Sedalia; L. F. Cochrane, Wichita; J. Marvin, Emporia, Kas.; W. H. Reber, St. Joseph, and C. H. Champ, Hiawatha.

THE MUSEUM OF COMMERCE.

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Indorses Plan To Advertise American Industry Abroad.

The Atlanta chamber of commerce yesterday indorsed the plan of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum of advertising American manufactures in foreign countries, and letters calling the attention of the manufacturers to this enterprise will be sent out.

The importance of the plan for advertising American manufactures has been fully realized, and many cities have taken action similar to that of the chamber of commerce. Both Messrs. Woodson and Bullock, of the chamber, are members of the national advisory board.

The object of the commercial museum is to place in a number of the largest cities in all foreign countries, file cases containing the cards and addresses of the manufacturers of the United States. This is for the purpose of advertising American industries and showing to foreign markets the value and superiority of American made goods.

The importance of the plan will at once suggest itself to the manufacturers when they consider how difficult it is to get their goods before foreign markets and show their products. With the museum, this is made easy and the goods of the manufacturer are advertised, and he is able to open up correspondence with foreign markets with no more expense than is attached to his membership in the museum. He is furnished with a case containing the names of foreign merchants and this will prove of inestimable value.

The commercial museum will place a large number of the cases in Great Britain and other European countries. In Russia, China, Japan, Australia, India, South Africa and Central and South America the cases will be placed in the chambers of commerce. In other countries the museum will obtain suitable and prominent places for the cases.

Dr. Edmund Cobbe, of Philadelphia, representing the museum, has been in the city several days. He talks interestingly of the matter, and gives statistics showing the importance of the undertaking. He says the plan is meeting with favor wherever it is mentioned.

A WELL KNOWN LADY DIES.

Mrs. Fannie Stocks, of Greenesboro, Ga., Dies at Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Fannie Stocks, of Greenesboro, Ga., a lady well known and highly connected in Atlanta, died in Asheville, N. C., Monday night. The remains passed through Atlanta yesterday on the way to Greensboro, where the funeral service and interment will take place today.

Mrs. Stocks was the widow of the late Judge Thomas Stocks, of Greene county, who was the first president of the State Agricultural Society and one of the most prominent Baptists in Georgia. Mrs. Stocks was the sister of the late C. A. Davis, Sr., of Greenesboro, and the aunt of Mr. C. A. Davis, Mr. Oscar Davis and Mrs. A. S. Seals, of Atlanta.

Mrs. Webb Died Yesterday.

Mrs. Clara Webb, whose home was at 44 Gray street, died yesterday afternoon after a protracted illness. Mrs. Webb was forty-eight years of age and was the mother-in-law of Mr. S. H. Carshall, a prominent business man of this city. At the time of her death the family of Mrs. Webb was not in the city, and at her bedside was only the physician who had been summoned to attend her and a few of her friends in the neighborhood. The funeral announcement will be made upon the arrival of her daughter, who is expected today.

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 29 Marietta street.

PROMINENT COMMITTEEMEN HERE—Mr. B. S. Miller, one of the most prominent attorneys of Columbus, is in the city. He comes to attend the meeting of the democratic campaign committee, of which he is a member. Mr. Graham R. Forrester, of Lumpkin county, another prominent member of the campaign committee is also in the city.

FLANAGAN NOW A RAVING MANIAC

With Piercing Shrieks He Beats His Head on His Cage.

TOOK SIX MEN TO HOLD HIM

The Famous Murderer Caused Great Commotion in Jail Last Night.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO KILL HIMSELF

Physicians Had To Be Called in and Strong Drugs Administered To Quiet Him—Physicians Predicted Flanagan Would Become Violent.

WITH SCREAMS AND YELLS THAT made the night hideous, with wild efforts to beat out his brains on the sides of his iron cage, Edward C. Flanagan, the double murderer, suddenly became a raving maniac last night and the jailers had to get five or six of the other prisoners to hold the frantic man upon his cot.

From the passive, listless and apparently cunning fellow the sudden change to a maniac who cursed and swore and tore his hair as he dashed himself against the cage surprised the officials at the county jail no little. For weeks past the noted prisoner has been sick, complaining of his head and refusing to eat his food. He smoked cigarettes constantly, sometimes using five or six packs a day.

Last night at 9 o'clock piercing yells were heard in his cell. They sounded like the wild cry of some animal in the jungle and the jail officials hastened into the prison, thinking that, perhaps, some one was being killed. They found Flanagan dashing about in his cell, falling against the iron bars, holding his hands to his head and screaming with such frightful shrieks that all the prisoners in the jail peered through the iron windows of their cells with astonishment.

Talking had no effect on the man as he tore at his hair and tried to beat out his brains against the walls. It was seen that if something was not done at once to rescue Flanagan from himself he would die from his own efforts. The cell door was opened and an attempt was made to get Flanagan to lie down. This was useless and six of the other prisoners, all stalwart negroes, had to be brought out of their cells and made to take hold of the frantic murderer. Flanagan fought them like an enraged demon and the combined strength of the six men could scarcely hold him down.

To have held him in this way all night was impossible and the county physician, Dr. McDaniel, was sent for. Nothing but a quieting drug calmed the raving man, a medicine which brought sleep to make him forget his misery.

An Anvil in His Head.

When he was first found in his cell he cried out from time to time:

"Take it out of my head. There is a man in my head beating upon an anvil. Oh! my God, take him out!"

Even in his best moments Flanagan has always been quiet ever since he killed Mrs. Allen and Miss Ruth Slack at Poplar Springs, December 31, 1896. He was so quiet, in fact, that those who believed he feigned insanity claimed he had assumed the quiet role because he was afraid to talk. Three weeks ago Flanagan began to complain of his head and refused the food given him. He then became more quiet than ever, if such a thing was possible. Therefore when last night he suddenly burst forth into the wildest ravings the change was so great that the jail officials hardly knew what to think, and for a while could not think what it was best to do. To keep him from butting out his brains was the first thing that had to be done, and this was only accomplished by getting the six men to hold him. The next thing was to place him into the hands of a physician and this was done without any unnecessary loss of time.

What the Doctors Say.

Dr. McDaniel was among the physicians who gave it as his opinion at the trials, that Flanagan was not insane, although of a weak and feeble mental and physical condition. When the doctor was seen last night he said:

"I found Flanagan in a highly nervous condition and suffering with his head. He was cold, but this I think was caused by his profuse perspiration. He complained of something being inside his head and begged me to cut it open."

The doctor declined to express himself as to whether or not the man was feigning.

If Flanagan has been feigning, and is still feigning insanity, he decided last night to assume an entirely different role. If he is truly insane as his counsel and many eminent physicians have all along contended, then their theory of his case was borne out by the turn his disease took last night, for Dr. Powell, Dr. Purse, Dr. Pinckney and others stated that if Flanagan lived long enough he would be very apt to become violent.

A New Interest in the Case.

The frantic conduct of the prisoner last night in his little narrow cell will give a new interest to the now noted case. The scientists will again study the man's conduct and will apply tests which they believe will carry out their theory advanced during the trial.

Flanagan killed two helpless women, after attempting to marry a little twelve-year-old girl. He murdered them in cold blood, and the defense set up the plea of insanity. He was first tried on the plea that he was insane at the time of his trial and therefore ought not to be tried; then he was tried on the issue and found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Physicians and specialists swore that he was a paranoiac, a victim of the delusion of persecution, and others swore that he was not a lunatic at all.

After one of the most remarkable fights for a man's life ever made in the criminal courts in Georgia Flanagan was given a new trial, and at the third trial was again convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The man who had more to do than any one else with the management of the case is himself in the grave. He died believing that his client was insane, and he often said that the "poor fellow would never be hanged."

Flanagan's mental condition from now on will be watched with the greatest interest. It will settle the question as to his sanity. Men can feign insanity, but they cannot for any length of time play the role of a raving maniac, according to the scientists on mental diseases.

AT THE THEATERS.

"A Boy Wanted."

Charles E. Blaney's big extravaganza success, "A Boy Wanted," which comes to the Grand next Monday and Tuesday is one of the largest and strongest farcomedies on the road today, in addition to being one of the biggest financial successes of the past season. The company is made up of artists of ability, who, during the play, introduce their various specialties—with a host of pretty girls, clever comedians, talented vocalists, expert dancers and high-class vaudeville artists. The plot of "A Boy Wanted" is a successful scheme to entertain in the best possible manner, and is a continuous laugh throughout the entire evening. There are quite a number of funny situations, which are very happily brought out. It is witty; the jokes and songs are new and free from vulgarity, and with the Blaney trade mark on "A Boy Wanted," is a guarantee of success.

Angostura Bitters, the South American appadding 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Bitters, petizer.

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Schumacher's Rolled Wheat	15c pkge
Schumacher's Parched Farinose	20c pkge
Schumacher's Pure Farina	10c pkge
Quaker Rolled Oats	12½c pkge
Nudavene Flakes 3 packages	25c
Purified Whole Wheat Meal 24 pounds	$1.00
Pure Gluten Flour 10 pound sack	85c
Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Foods.	
Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuits	12½c pkge

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402-403-407 Gould Building.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BUTLER, DELIVERED YESTERDAY

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—Representing the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association, we have assembled at its twenty-third annual convention to discuss questions of interest to the welfare of the association; to receive the reports of its officers; to make such changes in our constitution and by-laws as are deemed necessary, and to transact such other business as may legally come before the convention.

"The questions that will come before this convention for consideration may be few or many; in either case I hope to see all officers and delegates present and give due consideration to questions being considered, so the association will receive the benefit of their deliberation.

"The reports of your officers will be for the past eighteen months, covering the period from March 1, 1897, to August 31, 1898. During that time matters of great importance to the association have transpired, and for the second time since the organization of our association its officers have had the unpleasant duty of dealing with a defaulting secretary and treasurer.

"On the 5th day of September, 1897, your executive committee telegraphed for me to come to Chicago on the first train. Complying with their request, I arrived in Chicago the morning of the 6th, and, meeting with the executive committee immediately on my arrival, I was informed of the defalcation of our trusted secretary and treasurer.

"Formal notification was immediately served on the bonding company of the apparent shortage in the accounts of C. E. LaGrave, as secretary and treasurer of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association, and at 2:30 p. m. the resignation of C. E. LaGrave was requested, and Mr. J. V. Henry was appointed as his successor.

"The final settlement of the defalcation is familiar to all of you, and I anticipate the report of your board of directors will include it. It was through the vigilance of your executive committee that the defalcation was discovered, and by their efficient and untiring work in conjunction with our present capable secretary and treasurer the settlement was made without the loss of one dollar to the association.

"During the trying time of the past year your officers felt highly gratified to know that you placed reliance and confidence in them to settle matters and reserved criticisms until settlement had been made. Since our last convention, eighteen months ago, the records of this association show 446 new names added to our list of members; that 188 have lapsed their membership, and that we have had fifty deaths, giving us a net gain of 258, which gives us a membership of 4,009.

"The net gain has not been so great as during former years, but it is considered very satisfactory under the circumstances, indicating that we will have to largely depend upon the new men entering the railway mail service to get our recruits. The lapses have slightly increased, for which no reason can be assigned. If through neglect of any officer of this association, any one has lapsed their membership, it is to be deeply regretted; if through choice of the member, then we should be satisfied.

"The past eighteen months we have had but thirteen assessments, have paid to beneficiaries of deceased members the sum of $94,000, and with assessment No. 182, all paid, which is now due, our benefit fund is nearly up to constitutional requirements. I am proud to state that of all the associations doing business in the state of Illinois, the U. S. R. M. S. M. B. A. has the record of meeting its obligations more promptly than any other; a magnificent record, one that every member should strive to maintain.

"Our reserve fund is responsible to a great extent for the splendid condition of the association today. It has done more to upbuild the association and gain for us a standing second to none, than any other factor in the association. It has been the means of gaining in membership, giving security for our obligations, making it possible to pay death claims promptly, and I am heartily in favor of increasing our benefit fund, believing it would strengthen the association and make provision for future emergencies.

"Each one of us should learn the fundamental principle of our association, which is stated in article No. 2 of our constitution, and which reads as follows:

"'The object of this association is to provide pecuniary relief to the widows and orphans or other beneficiaries of its deceased members.'

"What a grand declaration that is, and to comply with it makes it imperative that business principles, and not sentiment, be applied in its management. Let us each consider that we have a $2,000 interest in the association, and that we give all matters pertaining to it our attention. We are young as an organization, and financially strong for our present needs, but we should not overlook the fact that the time to provide for our future needs is when we have the opportunity. While we are young as an organization, we have a goodly number of members not young in years. We know that they are not to remain with us a great many years, and that time will necessarily increase our death rate.

"To provide for such an emergency I desire to offer for your consideration the following suggestions: That the benefit fund be increased from ½ of 1 per cent to ¾ of 1 per cent of our total obligations, and that in the manner of keeping the fund safely that it be divided; that not to exceed one-third of the fund be deposited in some safe and reliable bank for immediate use in paying death losses, and that the remainder of the benefit fund be invested in good and approved securities at the best rate of interest obtainable on such securities.

"While our benefit fund of today is adequate for our present needs, it is not sufficiently large to stand the test of future years and the interest accruing each year on an increased benefit fund, if properly invested, would be an item closely looked after by individuals in personal matters. Why not make it so in association matters? We have had but thirteen assessments during the past eighteen months. How easily we could have increased our benefit fund without causing a hardship on any member. Then we would have a reserve fund that all could point to with pride and a feeling of security.

"During the past eighteen months fifty of our number have been claimed by the relentless hand of death. Forty-one passed away surrounded by their families and friends administering with loving words and gentle hands to make their last hours of suffering as mild as possible, while nine in the discharge of their duty in the service of their country, went down to death amid the crash and ruin of a railroad disaster, their families, far away sleeping in peace, all unconscious of the terrible disaster that would change and darken their lives. They are gone, but not forgotten. To their memory this convention will pay proper repect.

"The past year has tried the association to its foundation, demonstrating its solidity and the conservativeness of its members, showing their great faith in the association that has done so much for the beneficiaries of its deceased members. Each death claim has been promptly acted upon by your executive committee. None of the many intricate questions arising in such claims have been overlooked and in each instance checks have been signed promptly by your president and forwarded to the secretary and treasurer.

"The past month I have been called upon to fill by appointment places made vacant by the resignation of one vice president and two directors. It is not possible for the officers elected to attend this convention and they desired representation. In conclusion I desire to thank all members and officers for their unanimous support during my encumbency of the office of president, making it possible to report the condition of the association as never better, future prospects never brighter and with the continued watchfulness of all to the business pertaining to association matters, the perpetuity of the association is insured."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TAKES UP TWO REAL LIVE WIRES IN THE DISCUSSION OF FREIGHT RATE DISCRIMINATIONS AND U. S. SOLDIERS

It Is Decided That Instant Action Must Be Had To Secure the Attention of the Roads That Enter Atlanta.

Mr. Clarence Knowles Protests Vigorously Against Permitting the Encampment of 5,000 Men at Piedmont Park.

NEW COMMITTEE IS NAMED

Mayor Collier Made a Member of It by President Neal.

WILL HOLD A MEETING TODAY

Railroads Will Be Invited To Send Representatives to the Next Meeting To Talk Over the Discriminations and Offer a Remedy.

The twenty-five years labor of the Atlanta chamber of commerce for an equitable adjustment of freight rates in favor of Atlanta merchants and shippers is about to materialize at last in some tangible result. At a meeting of the board of directors of the chamber yesterday an ultimatum was virtually sent to the railroads informing them that unless discrimination against the Gate City is stopped at once steps will be taken that will result in material reforms irrespective of the purposes or desires of the railway officials. In other words, the chamber has taken up the fight for Atlanta more seriously than ever and is determined that an equitable adjustment of the trouble must be forthcoming the very near future.

The directors were unanimous in this position. Realizing that constant resolutions and earnest appeals to railroad officials are absolutely futile, the promoters have decided to take the fight into the courts unless the roads volunteer some satisfactory solution in the next few days. With this end in view, one of the most prominent law firms in the city has already been consulted, and it is this firm's opinion that Atlanta can stop the present discrimination by means of injunction. It is the desire of the chamber, however, to have the roads put on notice of the position taken yesterday and to give them one more chance to grant Atlanta her just dues.

For this purpose, therefore, the new transportation committee, appointed by President Neal yesterday afternoon, will meet some time today for the purpose of arranging a date for consultation with some official appointed by the roads as their representative with a view to arriving at some satisfactory solution of the problem.

If this conference fails, the matter will be taken to the United States court without delay.

PRESIDENT NEAL MAKES AN OFFICIAL DECISION.

President T. B. Neal, of the chamber of commerce, occupies a unique position in reference to the location of troops at Piedmont park for the winter. Personally, he is against the movement; in his official capacity he is for it.

"Having been appointed as a committee of one with power to act by the chamber," he said yesterday afternoon, "and considering that the chamber seems to be in favor of the location of the troops at the park, I shall lend my co-operation in that direction, rendering any assistance within my official capacity to the promoters within my power. As for my personal views on the subject, I think Mr. Knowles's arguments have great weight, and I am opposed to the location of the soldiers at Piedmont park for the winter. At the meeting of the board of directors of the Piedmont Driving Club tomorrow afternoon, I shall vote against the location of the troops so near that institution."

Freight Bureau Not Favored.

The majority of the directors of the chamber yesterday opposed the establishment of a freight bureau at this time. Several months ago the transportation committee was instructed to thoroughly investigate the matter of freight rate discrimination. This body, of which Mr. Stewart Woodson was chairman, employed an expert freight rate man and collected facts and figures which clearly show that Atlanta is unjustly discriminated against as compared with other cities in this territory. Realizing that it would take the head of a freight bureau some time to collect this same data, which might entail great delay, the directors thought it best to proceed with the old transportation committee, which, with the addition of Mayor Collier, has been merged into a new committee.

The new transportation committee, therefore, consists of the following members: Stewart F. Woodson, chairman; C. A. Collier, L. H. Beck, I. G. Oglesby, G. A. Nicolson, W. W. Draper, J. K. Orr, Oscar Pappenheimer and E. P. Black.

This is a representative body of citizens and the interests of Atlanta's commerce are sure to be safe in their hands. When it is considered that 76,000 car loads of freight—30 per cent of the total number for Georgia and Florida combined—are shipped into Atlanta every year, and that Atlanta merchants are subjected to great hardships in the receipt of this freight, the great importance of this agitation can readily be understood.

It is believed by those most directly interested, that the movement is in better shape than it has ever been before, and that the present plan will undoubtedly result in a successful reform.

How Chamber Took Up Matter.

When the board of directors took up the freight rate question yesterday at 11 o'clock there were present the following gentlemen: President T. B. Neal, ex-Governor R. B. Bullock, Captain R. J. Lowry, Mr. Clarence Knowles, Stewart Woodson, T. H. Martin, J. G. Oglesby, George W. Parrott, E. C. Peters, Jacob Haas, Joseph Thompson, E. P. Black, L. H. Beck, Dr. Cabbe, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum; Secretary V. V. Bullock, and others.

Mr. Woodson told of how the transportation committee had investigated the question of freight rates by the aid of an expert, and had come to the conclusion Atlanta is being unjustly discriminated against. He said he had been told by attorneys that in case the roads refused to grant the city's claims, they could be forced to do so through the courts. He thought the chamber was the proper body to take up the fight, and opposed the establishment of a freight bureau at this time.

Governor Bullock favored a consultation with the railroads before the courts or the state commission were appealed to.

Captain Lowry also favored a conference, believing that the roads would be willing to co-operate with the chamber in an amicable adjustment of the trouble. He offered a resolution that the roads be notified that a conference is desired for this purpose and the motion was carried.

Mr. J. G. Oglesby told how the chamber had been working on the freight rate problem for twenty-five years without success.

Mayor Collier made a strong speech, in which he referred to the present privileges enjoyed by Nashville which were denied to Atlanta. He did not know why this was, but had heard the river competition in Nashville had something to do with it. He stated that if a few loads of stone were placed in the river it would make a first-class driveway, and that the argument was mere subterfuge. He cited several instances in which Atlanta is unjustly discriminated against, and thought the state road should not be used to break down the state's capital.

The question was also discussed by Mr. T. H. Martin and others, after which the directors proceeded to the consideration of other matters.

SAYS IT WILL MEAN ROWDYISM

Men Would Be Disorderly and Disturb Peachtree Street.

WANTS NO RESIDENTS INFLICTED

But Least of All, He Declares, Should They Be Put Where They Are in Proximity to a Club Used to a Great Extent by Ladies.

THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF 5,000 United States troops at Piedmont park for the winter was the subject of some interesting debate at the meeting of the directors of the chamber of commerce yesterday. Mr. Clarence Knowles, president of the Piedmont Driving Club, democratic nominee for the state legislature from Fulton county and one of the most prominent residents of the north side, made a strong speech strenuously opposing the location of the troops at the park.

He opposed the movement, not so much on account of the driving club as on account of the residents of north Atlanta. He stated that it was inevitable that he collection of 5,000 men in one locality, whether they belonged to the army or not, would be a blot on any residence community. He was heartily in favor of bringing the troops to Atlanta, but strongly opposed their location in any residence portion. He declared that Peachtree street was the principal thoroughfare of the city; that the driving club was the main rendezvous for the society folks and that it would be an outrage to have the cars always crowded with drunken, rowdy soldiers, and to destroy the characteristic peace and quietude of that locality by the general lawlessness inevitably resulting from an army camp.

Mr. Knowles introduced a resolution stating it was sense of the chamber that the troops are wanted in Atlanta, provided they are not located in a residence portion. This resolution, after some warm discussion, in which Mayor Collier and Mr. Knowles materially differed, was voted down by a vote of 5 to 3. Mayor Collier, Captain Lowry, Governor Bullock, Mr. Joseph Thompson, Mr. Ed Peters and Mr. Stewart Woodson opposed Mr. Knowles. They thought the troops would be disciplined soldiers and would not cause any such inconvenience to north side residents as Mr. Knowles feared.

President Neal was finally appointed a committee of one with power to act to represent the chamber in the matter. He stated yesterday afternoon that as president of the chamber, he would exert every effort to get the troops here, but as a private citizen he would oppose it. He will lend his co-operation to the movement, however, and at the same time will oppose the location of the troops at Piedmont park at the meeting of the driving club directors this afternoon.

The Speech of Mr. Knowles.

"I am opposed," said Mr. Knowles, "to this effort to prostitute one of the best neighborhoods in Atlanta by locating these soldiers at Piedmont park. Peachtree street is the principal thoroughfare, promenade and boulevard of this city, and I could hardly believe it when I read in the papers that an effort was being made to throng that thoroughfare with a lot of drunken and ill-behaved soldiers. If those men were located there ladies could not walk the streets in safety and the camp would inevitably mean the establishment of a lot of barrooms, gambling and lewd houses in that neighborhood, which would mean the death blow to north Atlnata. Representing the sentiment of nearly all the citizens of north Atlanta, I most strenuously object to this evil being fostered among us. Moreover the Piedmont Driving Club is one of the most fashionable resorts in Atlanta—a place where women and children drive every afternoon for a short outing. It would be manifestly unfair to them and to the club to locate those men there in that it would most certainly mean the discontinuance of the many advantages of the club. I was surprised to hear that Ed Peters was working for the location of the troops there. It was his father who devoted a life time to building up that section, and I actually believe he would turn over in his grave with indignation were he to realize that a lot of troops were to be located at Piedmont park.

"I am not opposed to the location of troops in Atlanta. In a financial sense I suppose it would be a good thing for the town, but I do most assuredly oppose their location in a residence portion. It has been suggested that the officers of the troops might spend $50 a day at the club bar. We don't want their money. That bar is there for the accommodation of the club members and not for money making purposes. This section of the city is the most important resident portion of town and should be protected."

Mayor Collier Asks a Question.

"Why the most important part of town, Mr. Knowles?" asked Mayor Collier. "The home of the humblest working man in this city is just as important as the finest mansion when it comes to a consideration of a topic for the public interest."

"I am not talking politics," continued Mr. Knowles. "It appears that the people who are most blinded, people who have no personal interest or no motive in the location of this camp at Piedmont park, object to it. We bought that land out there with the intention of building up the locality and there is no reason why such an outrage should be saddled upon us."

"My friend, Mr. Knowles," said Mayor Collier, "has just delivered the most eloquent eulogium on the character of the army I have ever heard. Any one would think from this speech that the army is composed of a lot of cut-throats and villians. I live on the only car line in the city to Fort McPherson, and as yet I have found no such disturbances as Mr. Knowles predicts. Some times the soldiers have a little fight among themselves, but it is most frequently 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and so far as I know nobody has ever been insulted yet. I think it really unfortunate that my neighborhood is not as important as that of Mr. Knowles's, but I am satisfied my people would be willing to put up with a little inconvenience for the benefit of the whole city. The business people of Atlanta want these troops—have been working for them for some time, and their location here would put between $50,000 and $100,000 in circulation here every month. Nor do I believe that any such disorders will arise as Mr. Knowles predicts. I say in all frank kindness, that I believe he has made a great mistake in his very bitter attack on this movement."

Mr. George W. Parrott stated that he lived on Peachtree street, that he owned stock in the Piedmont Driving Club, and that he was just as much interested in the protection of his family as Mr. Knowles, but that he favored the location of the troops at Piedmont park. Mr. Peters favored Piedmont park; and so did Captain R. J. Lowry, who did oppose, however, the location of negro troops there.

Mr. Stewart Woodson moved that the matter be left with President Neal. The latter objected, but the motion was carried. Mr. Knowles then introduced his resolution inviting the troops here on condition that they were not located at Piedmont park in any residence section. He insisted on a vote being taken, and the result was as follows:

Yeas—Clarence Knowles, T. H. Martin, L. H. Beck.

Nays—J. G. Oglesby, Governor Bullock, Stewart Woodson, E. C. Peters and R. J. Lowry.

Mr. Knowles Explains.

When seen after the meeting yesterday afternoon Mr. Knowles had the following to say:

"An attempt is being made by those who favor turing Piedmont park into an army camp, to make it appear that my position, and that of many others, proceeds from membership in the Piedmont Driving Club, whose grounds immediately adjoin the proposed camp. This is not so. My position proceeds mainly from my conviction, that a camp of 5,000 men of any kind, in a quiet, respectable, residential part of any city, would would be an unmitigated evil.

"At the meeting of the board of directors of the chamber of commerce it was attempted to show my position proceeded from antagonism to the army, and the location of any part of it here. On the contrary, I offered a resolution that the war department be extended an invitation by the chamber of commerce to locate an army camp in or around Atlanta, provided the location be not in or near a residential part of the city. No reflection was intended, or could have been construed against the location of an army camp here. It was the location of that army camp on the spot decided upon, that I contended, and I believe that 90 per cent of the citizens of North Atlanta will agree with me in thinking it a most injudicious thing to do.

"Any attempt to represent me as having indulged in any abuse or criticism of the army itself is uncalled for and untrue. I recognize fully and stated that any part of the regular army would maintain discipline in its own camp, but disorderliness there was not what I dreaded. Any one who is familiar with army camps knows perfectly well that they do attract a most disreputable crowd to the vicinity in which they are located. Those who are not familiar with these camps should refer to the newspaper accounts of the troubles which have occurred at them.

"The idea of locating five thousand soldiers in one of the quietest and most select suburbs of Atlanta is, in my opinion, and that of nearly every man with whom I have discussed it, an undeard-of thing. It insures the crowding of the Peachtree and Piedmont avenue car lines, which extend to the exposition grounds, with a crowd of such people as would make travel on them undesirable and perhaps dangerous; not only the soldiers themselves, but that class which a camp of that magnitude attracts.

"It will inevitably lead to the springing up of all sorts of disreputable resorts in that neighborhood. The Piedmont Driving Club is a secondary consideration in the matter, I take of the matter. The two hundred and fifty members of that club need not assemble there, if it is made objectionable by the presence of this camp, but as I am the president of the club, in response to the appeals of a large number of the members, I have deemed it my duty to bring the matter to the attention of the board of directors. I was unable, however, to obtain a quorum of the board this afternoon on account of members who are absent from the city.

"My first consideration in this matter was that the comfort and security of citizens of that section of the city might not be threatened. For one to say that the presence of that number of men in any quiet, respectable section of any city would not be a menace to its well being, peace and good order and cleanliness is absurd.

"An attempt to prejudice the Piedmont Club by asserting that it was willing to sacrifice the interests of Atlanta to the extent of preventing the location of a camp of United States soldiers here will fall flat. As far as the evident attempt to prejudice me personally with the United States army I do not care a rap. I have been associated with army people all my life, and some of the dearest friends I have are United States army officers, and I know a sufficient number of them not to dread the effect of any attempt to prejudice them against me."

CAME TO REMOVE SOLDIERS.

Robert Morris, Embalmer of Troy, N. Y., Will Remove Bodies of Four Dead Soldiers.

Mr. Robert Morris, an embalmer of Troy, N. Y., arrived in Atlanta yesterday afternoon for the purpose of removing the bodies of four New York soldiers, who died recently at the hospital at Fort McPherson, and preparing them for burial in their native state. Mr. Morris is uncertain whether the bodies he came in search of are interred at the national cemetery at Marietta or in the graveyard at Fort McPherson.

It is more than likely that the New York volunteers have been carried to the former place, since no interments have been made at the post for over three weeks. It was decided by the authorities at Fort McPherson sometime ago to bury no more soldiers at that place, because the frequent deaths in the hospitals would soon fill up the space devoted to the purposes of a cemetery, and now unless the remains of a soldier are claimed by his family or friends within ten days after his death the body will be ordered to be taken to Marietta.

The names of the four New York volunteers whose bodies Mr. Morris has come to claim are: Charles Thayer, Troy, N. Y.; Charles M. Baker, Troy, N. Y.; Charles A. Allen, Hoosac Falls, N. Y.; Charles Morrison, Lancinburg, N. Y.

MAJOR M'CRACKEN DIES.

Well-Known Man Passed Away in New York City Last Week.

News has just been received in the city of the death of Major W. V. McCracken, who was well known, not only in Atlanta, but in the entire state. Major McCracken died in New York city on the 1st of September, and was buried in his native town of Busyrus, in northern Ohio. The cause of his death, which happened unexpectedly, was apoplexy, with which he had suffered for some time.

Major McCracken was a native of Ohio and his father was a Scotch-Irishman and pioneer surveyor in the first settlement of the state of Ohio. He served through the late war in the field in the union army. In company with Colonel Sam Thomas, of New York, and Senator Brice, of Ohio, he constructed the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad from Rome to Macon. Atlanta was his headquarters and many of its business men will have pleasant memories of Major McCracken, and will feel a deep regret at the news of his death.

A MINUTE TO READ THIS WILL BE TIME WELL SPENT.



SPECIALTIES.

Blood Poisoning, Diseased Discharges, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Varicocele, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

ANOTHER MINUTE

to meditate on its contents may mean much to you in the end.

Everybody admires correct business methods. We transact our business correctly. We know what we can do when we say that we can cure a majority of the diseases that we make a specialty of; we can do it, and are willing and ready to give the best of references, either financially or professionally, to make our claims good. Remember we make a true and genuine specialty of all special and delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind—skin, blood and nervous troubles, and do not advertise to treat and cure all diseases, as many other specialists do. Our claims of being the leading and most successful specialists cannot be questioned. Consultation and advice free either at office or by mail.

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EAGLE FACTION IS DEFEATED.

Election Returns in Arkansas Are Slow Coming In.

Little Rock, Ark., September 6.—Election returns are extremely slow in coming in. It seems that despite the local contests the vote throughout the state was light.

A feature of the election was the defeat of the Eagle element in Lonoke county. The returns show that Sheriff Holcombe, of that county, the regular democratic nominee, has been defeated by Walls, the independent candidate, and that Joe Eagle, the democratic candidate, has been defeated by Tanner, independent, for assessor. The Eagles have been the ruling element in Lonoke county for more than twenty years. Joe Eagle, with five of his relatives, has just been acquitted at Lonoke of the murder of three members of the Booe family, their old political enemies. Holcombe, the defeated sheriff, is Eagle's brother-in-law.

A report from Eastman township, Pulaski county, states that the republicans carried that township and that the ballot box was carried away by the democrats and has not been heard of since.

Houpt, the regular democratic nominee for sheriff of Garland county, is said to have been defeated by Williams, independent, by fifty votes, and the result is yet undecided in Jefferson county.

The railroad commission constitutional amendment is adopted by a large majority, and the amendment providing for the levying of a 3-mill road tax is also favorably acted upon.

No other preparation has ever done so many people so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Cut Prices on School Books

At John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Express Companies Did Not Agree.

Chicago, September 6.—W. H. Damsel, a member of the board of managers of the Adams Express Company, says that the report that the express companies have decided to pay the war tax is not true and that no conference has been held between the officials of the Adams, American and United States express companies at Chicago. Mr. Damsel says the position taken by the express companies is absolutely right.

Cut Prices on School Books

At John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

We have several good parties wanting from 6 to 10-room houses. If you have a good house vacant list it with us and we will put a tenant in it.

D. P. MORRIS & SONS,

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For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall.

$800 will buy 5-room house, lot 50x108 to alley; Pulliam st.; rents readily at $36 per year.

$1,500 cash will buy 47 and 49 Humphries st., two cottages renting for $16.

$600 will buy 2 2-room houses, Bellwood, 50x65; rent $8; rattling good trade.

$3,000 cash will buy 50x210, Capitol ave. lot; it is a handsome lot and a bargain.

$6,500 will buy 200 feet front corner beneath the shadows of the capitol, on one of the main arteries.

$3,350, one-third cash and balance monthly, will buy a beautiful 7-room house, nice shady lot.

$2,100, $200 cash, balance $30 per month, 6 per cent, will buy 75 Dodd ave.

$600 will buy a good elevated lot on Loyd near Bass. Call to see us. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

SEE DELKIN'S FINE DIAMONDS 10 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

LODGE HALL FOR RENT—The K. of P. hall, over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, recently renovated and furnished throughout with electric lights, and now in splendid condition. Apply H. P. Bryans, with Maddox-Rucker Banking Co. 9-2 tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—Boarders, 44 Walton; rooms for rent, with or without board; lovely front rooms, with large closets. Rates reasonable

FOR RENT—Rooms.

ROOMS for rent, No. 224 Peachtree; positively no light housekeeping; references exchanged.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE on easy terms Smith Premier, Remington, Yost, Caligraph and Hammond typewriters, all in good repair and guaranteed. Telephone 241, or call on Fielder & Mower, No. 6 Wall st. 9-7-2t wed sun

SOUTHERN TYPEWRITER headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 'Phone 700. Correspondence solicited. 8-10-30t

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street. 7-10-6m

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE and immediate delivery, large stock of boilers and engines of all styles and sizes; also saw mills, grist mills, gins, cotton presses, etc., at satisfactory prices. Avery & McMillan, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS. 51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Strong, intelligent boy about seventeen years old, who can furnish good recommendations. Address in own handwriting. P. O Box No. 249.

TURNER, also cutters, wanted; must be men who understand the business. Apply stating wages wanted. John Gosch, Sash and Door Factory, Eutawville, S. C. 9-7-2t

WANTED—Two good clerks; must write neat, small hand; be rapid and accurate at figures. Apply, by letter, to the Quartermaster, Fort McPherson, Ga. 9-6-2t

WE PAY $75 to $125 per mo. and exp., selling cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-4 mon wed fri

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADIES to embroider pillow covers; work sent to your home; good pay; send reply envelope for particulars and sample. Manhattan Embroidery Co., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position—Energetic young man, good address and reference. A. R., this office.

AS BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; ten years' experience; best references; will work cheap, early and late; moderate salary. W. L. B., Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED POSITION—By lady, as bookkeeper or assistant; knowledge of shorthand and machine; industrious, earnest and conscientious. Box 223.

YOUNG LADY graduate with experience in teaching desires position as principal or assistant in school; references. "Teacher," care Constitution. 9-7-2t wed sun

WANTED—Agents.

"THE CONFLICT WITH SPAIN," by Henry F. Keenan. The only genuine History of the War. Over 600 pp., over 150 illus. Authentic, accurate, official, complete. Of thrilling interest. Outfit now ready. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 221 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 9-4-8t sun wed agts

AGENTS WANTED—"Our Naval War With Spain"; complete book, including terms of peace now ready; over 700 pages, illustrated; outfit free. Address National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago. 9-6-7t

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LET US FURNISH your office with impression books, files, typewriter paper, ribbons, carbon, desks, cabinets, pencils, inks, in fact, "everything used in the office." Fielder & Mower, office outfitters, No. 6 Wall st. 9-7-2t wed sun

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ASTHMA, hay fever, colds and catarrh are promptly relieved by my new asthma cure; try it. For sale by druggists generally. J. C. Peck. sun wed 2m

SWEET WATER Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, is now open for the fall and winter season. 8-28-tf

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SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956. 2 calls

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DENTAL practice paying over $100 per month in best small town in Georgia, dental chair and complete office fixtures. Price nominal; reason for selling explained. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall street. 3-4 2t sun wed

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BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FIELDER & MOWER have the only factory equipped typewriter repair shop in the south. They rebuild, clean and repair all makes of typewriters; all work is guaranteed. Telephone 241, and we will make you an estimate on repairing your old typewriter. 9-7-2t wed sun

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

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WE OFFER $1,000 and $1,200 and $2,000 on improved residence property in Atlanta at low rates. Call at once. Barker & Holleman, Gould building. 'Phone 1207.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall sts.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LEND, repayable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board private family for two gentlemen; references exchanged. C. B. A., care Constitution.

WANTED—By couple, room and board. T. H., Constitution office.

RECRUITS READY TO LEAVE GEORGIA

All Detachments Will Be on the Way North or Ready To Leave by Saturday.

TWELFTH WENT YESTERDAY

Twenty-Fourth Infantry Detachment To Leave This Morning.

QUARTERMASTER SIMPSON INTERVIEWED

He Believes That the Condition of Camp Wikoff Had Much To Do with Change of Orders.

RECRUIT DETACHMENTS IN THE state that have been ordered to report to the headquarters of their regiments instead of to Camp Wikoff, on Long Island, will be got off at the earliest possible moment, since the department of the gulf has been notified not to delay the recruits until their regiments return to their stations.

It was thought by the officials of the department of the gulf that all recruits for regiments situated east of the Missouri river would be kept at their present camps in Georgia until the regiments to which they belong left Montauk Point for home, but it is the desire of the war department to have the recruits precede their commands and put their respective barracks in shape for the reception of the veteran soldiers.

Some time, however, will be required by the quartermaster of the department of the gulf to arrange the necessary transportation for the recruits, but it is certain every detachment will have left or will be prepared to move before the last of this week.

Recruits for the Twelfth Leave.

The large number of men for the Twelfth infantry, who have been in camp at Waco, Ga., for two months, broke camp yesterday morning and boarded a special train at that place for Montauk Point.

The detachment of the Twelfth consists of 617 men, of which only a few were left in hospital at Waco to be transferred in the next few days to Fort McPherson. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the men for the Twelfth regiment reached Atlanta and were switched over to the track of the Southern road, the route taken by the detachment to New York.

The headquarters of the Twelfth infantry is at Fort Niobrara, Minn., and the regiment which is now at Montauk will remain kept there for the present, instead of being sent to its station. As stated before, all regiments with headquarters west of the Missouri river will be kept in the east for some time, owing to the danger of an outbreak of hostilities with Spain.

There was little joy in the ranks of the Twelfth infantry recruits when they passed through the city yesterday, at the prospect ahead of them, and many of the soldiers were bitter in their expressions against the war department for ordering them to Montauk.

All of the men infinitely preferred to be sent to their regimental headquarters in Minesota than to run the risk of catching fever at Camp Wikoff.

At Fort McPherson the small detachment of men for the Twenty-second regiment, which has been at the post for weeks in readiness to leave, were given transportation yesterday and left the city for Montauk with the recruits for the Twelfth infantry. The Twenty-second had only twenty men at Fort McPherson.

Recruits Leave Lithia.

Beginning with today the detachments at Lithia Springs will leave in quick order, and every day until the end of the week one or more detachments will be given transportation from Camp Hobson.

Today the 350 men of the Twenty-fourth infantry will leave Lithia and will pass through Atlanta this afternoon on the way north. The Twenty-fourth is one of the regiments located west of the Missouri river, having its headquarters at present at Fort Douglas, Utah, and the command will be kept at Montauk Point, where it recently arrived from Cuba.

The men for the Third infantry, composing the only other detachment in camp at Waco, will go before the end of this week to Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Colonel Simpson Talks.

Colonel John Simpson, quartermaster general of the department of the gulf, who has the matter of arranging transportation for the recruits in his hands, is of the opinion that the order issued by General Corbin in Washington relative to sending all the detachments in the state to Camp Wikoff, was due as much to the unfortunate condition of Montauk Point as to any other cause. He said:

"I am glad that all the men will not have to go to Montauk, for there is doubtless something in the complaints against the place that has aroused the attention of the war department.

"I think the movement of all the recruits to Montauk would have been unnecessary and unwise, for the reason that half of them would have had to be moved again to their regimental stations, and there was no reason why they should not be sent to their stations at once from Georgia without going first to Montauk."

LIEUTENANT LEWIS IS HONORED

He Has Been Detailed as Instructor in Drawing at West Point.

Lieutenant Fred W. Lewis, of the Twenty-second infantry, the son of General J. R. Lewis, has recently been detailed as instructor in drawing at the West Point military school.

Lieutenant Lewis has been at the front with General Shafter's corps and gained distinction by his courage throughout the Cuban campaign. He was with his regiment in the charge up the San Juan hill, where so many of his command were killed by Spanish bullets.

While at West Point, Lieutenant Lewis stood at the head of his class in drawing and his appointment as instructor in that branch is as much deserved as it is an honor.

Stationary Engineers Meet.

Pittsburg, Pa., September 6.—The seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers began at Carnegie hall at noon today. Nearly 300 delegates from all parts of the country are in attendance.

MR. LANGSTON AND THE BATS.

Atlanta Had Outgrown Him and He Was Shooting Inside the City Limits.

Mr. T. L. Langston, the well-known wholesale grocer, shouldered his gun yesterday afternoon and went out with his son to shoot a few bats. He walked out Capitol avenue and crossed Ormond street. He found a bottom where he had shot bats many a time in years gone by, and he took a stand and was soon peppering away at the bats as they flew overhead. A police sergeant, who lived not far away, heard the shooting and made a run in the direction of the reports. He found Mr. Langston right inside the city limits, an innocent violator of the city law, and shooting away as if he were miles in the woods.

The officer explained to Mr. Langston that he would have to do his shooting outside the city limits.

"Why, I thought I was outside the city," replied Mr. Langston, in great surprise. I used to shoot bats right here a long time ago."

Then the officer showed Mr. Langston the line of the city limits and said:

"Why, I can remember when I used to hunt in these woods myself and thought I was miles away from civilization. But the city has spread out, and you can see houses all around you. I live right up there in that house on the corner."

Mr. Langston had to let the bats flop over him without being disturbed, as he shouldered his gun and returned home, more forcibly impressed than ever with the rapid growth of his beloved Atlanta.

DIVORCES ARE GIVEN THREE.

Several Unhappy Husbands and Wives Tell Their Stories to Superior Court Juries.

The superior court yesterday granted total divorces to three unhappy persons, two of them women and one a man. The most interesting case was that of J. B. Gray against his wife, Credonia Gray.

According to Gray's petition, he married in 1890 and lived with his wife for eight months. He claims to have done all that a kind and loving husband could to make her life happy, but in spite of this she left him. The petition says he saw her sit in the lap of an unknown young man and allowed him to hug and kiss her. On these grounds he asked for a total divorce, which was granted.

Mrs. Jennie Evans was granted a total divorce from her husband, William L. Evans. According to the petition they were married in 1883. She said that on one occasion she found a strange woman in the house with her husband and this, together with other acts of his, led to their separation.

Mrs. Rebecca Jackson obtained a divorce from Major Jackson. The petition says they were married in 1884 and lived together until 1890. Jackson is charged with intemperate habits.

National Encampment G. A. R., Cincinnati, O., September 5-10, 1898.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway will on September 3d and 4th sell round-trip tickets to Cincinnati, O., for the above occasion at greatly reduced rates, final limit for return September 12th. For full information apply to any A., K. and N. agent, or J. H. McWilliams, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., or J. E. W. Fields, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga. 9-4-2t

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT FORT M'PHERSON DURING OUR WAR

Many Changes Have Occurred at Post.

THE FIFTH THEN LEFT

Ft. McPherson Was Named the General Hospital,

RECRUITS RUSHED THERE

It Is Probably the Healthiest Army Hospital Location in the United States—Major Taylor Is in Charge.



MAJOR SURGEON TAYLOR, IN CHARGE OF THE M'PHERSON HOSPITAL.

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE Spanish-American war, which is now drawing to a close, no United States barracks in the south and possibly none in the entire country has been brought so prominently before the public as Fort McPherson. The post, which was formerly of little benefit to the government, except in housing a regiment of infantry, has developed in time of war to the leading hospital station and supply station in the south. The excellent conditions which prevail at the post in the way of healthy surroundings and sanitary precautions attracted the attention of the war department in the early part of the summer and the officials soon came to the conclusion that no better place could be selected as the receiving hospital for the sick and wounded from Cuba and also as the headquarters for the supplies of the invading army.

The officials who have been placed at the head of Fort McPherson have, however, had difficulties to contend with in the management of the post, and while no serious problem, such as scarcity of water or imperfect sanitary conditions—common complaints in nearly all army camps in the south—have arisen at Fort McPherson, yet the narrow limits of the camp in which so many recruits, together with the sick and wounded, were to be kept, were at first a source of annoyance to the authorities.

The fear of an outbreak of an epidemic in the camp from its overcrowded condition at one time was dispelled by the quick removal of 2,000 recruits to camp sites at Lithia Springs, Waco and Newnan, Ga., leaving Fort McPherson with little more than its living number of 1,000 men. Whether any real danger was imminent from the overcrowded camp at the time the troops were removed is doubted, but nevertheless it was considered safer by the authorities of the department of the gulf to depopulate the camp as much as possible.

Fifth Infantry Moved Away.

In the early part of last May Surgeon General Sternberg recommended to the war department that Fort McPherson be used for hospital purposes by the government and the first step to be taken in order to prepare the post for a general hospital was the removal of the Fifth regiment, the organization that had garrisoned the place since December, 1894.

The infantry regiment was the first to leave its station for the front, and with the headquarters of the regiment still at Fort McPherson, the soldiers were sent to Tampa and were the first of the United States forces to arrive at that point. The reputation that the Fifth had established in the west gave it prestige over many of the other regular regiments in the army, and it was taken for granted that the command would be among the first to leave for Cuba. For some reason the Fifth regiment was not even given a place in the ranks of the Fifth corps, under General Shafter, but was the last of all to be sent to Cuba and then only to do guard duty at Santiago.

Upon the departure of the Fifth regiment for Tampa preparations were begun at Fort McPherson for transforming the quarters of the soldiers into hospitals for the sick, and in a few days everything was in readiness for the reception of any sick or wounded that might be sent from Cuba.

Major Blair D. Taylor, of the regular army, was placed in command of the hospitals and several able assistants were sent by the war department to aid him in the work. Captain Flagg was made executive officer of the hospitals and given charge at first of some of the wards in which the fever patients were kept. Under the ranking surgeons were placed several contract physicians, among whom the wards and hospital tents were divided.

To superintend the work of caring for the wounded Major Macdonald, of the volunteer service, was ordered to report to Atlanta. Major Macdonald was recognized as one of the ablest surgeons in the state of New York, being connected there with one of the best institutions of learning in the medical world, and also having connection with several prominent hospitals.

Fort a Recruit Camp.

At the time Fort McPherson was made a general hospital an order was issued from the war department naming it as the center for the recruits of the regular regiments of the army, and as fast as the sick and wounded poured in from Tampa and Key West the raw recruits arrived to be equipped and sent on to their regiments.

The only way in which the men could be given quarters since the regular buildings were turned into hospitals was by putting them in tents or by building rude shacks around the barracks. The latter plan was considered wisest and as fast as the recruits came in from all parts of the country they were furnished with sleeping quarters in the shacks.

The problem that presented itself, however, when it was found that both the barracks and hospitals, too, were filled to their full capacity, was an annoying one, and it was doubted whether the water supply from the artesian wells on the grounds would be sufficient for the wants of the whole camp.

Although the best physicians of Atlanta advised the removal of the recruits at once to some other place, it was weeks before any steps were taken to get the men out.

The number of recruits at Fort McPherson increased daily, and on August 1st there were 3,868 men in camp, with about 650 patients in the hospitals. This number of men were drawing their supply of water daily from the artesian wells that were built with only a capacity for supplying 1,000 soldiers, and as soon as the need for water began to be felt in the hospitals, where a great deal of it was demanded for each fever patient, it was determined to get the recruits off to some other camp without delay.

The two companies of North Carolina volunteers were the first detachments to leave, they being sent to join their regiment at Tybee island.

Colonel Cook Retired from Command.

During the first part of July, Colonel Cook, the commanding officer of the Fifth regiment, was retired after being examined by physicians. Major Freeman, the second officer of the regiment, succeeded to the command of the Fifth, and the headquarters of the command were changed from Atlanta to Tampa, where the men were then located.

In the place of Colonel Freeman, Major Bubb was placed at the head of the recruit camp at Fort McPherson. When the camp at Newnan was named as one of the points to send the overcrowding recruits, Major Bubb was transferred with the detachment of the Fourth infantry to that place and given command of the camp of more than 1,200 men.

The only detachments left at Fort McPherson after the main body of the recruits were got away was the detachment of the Fifth infantry and those of the Twentieth and Twenty-second regiments, who were placed under the control of Captain T. F. Forbes, of the Fifth infantry, an executive officer of considerable ability. These detachments are still at Fort McPherson, but all except the one for the Fifth infantry will leave the first of next week to join their regiments at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.

The departure of more than 3,000 recruits from the post relieved the condition of things there very much, by banishing the fear entertained by some that so many men together would cause an epidemic of fever to break out and also by leaving the patients in the hospital tents at peace. In drilling on the field where the hospital tents were located the nurses complained that the patients were often disturbed by the recruits, and at the protest of Major Taylor, the exercise was abandoned for a time before the soldiers were sent away.

Hospital Work Successful.

More than 2,000 patients have passed through the hospitals of Fort McPherson since the beginning of the war. Most of them have been brought to Atlanta on the government hospital train in charge of Major Richards, an experienced surgeon of the regular army, while a large number have come from the recruit camp at the post, although no case of fever or other infectious disease has originated at the barracks. The sickness of the recruits is due to their conditions before they come to the south, and typhoid fever, if it is found at the post, can be traced back to other origins than the conditions existing at Fort McPherson.

There can be no doubt of the splendid sanitary state of Fort McPherson and the country surrounding, and it is a question whether there can be found any more healthy situation in the south or even in the whole country than exists at the post and other places in the neighborhood of Atlanta.

In speaking of what he observed while at Fort McPherson as to the healthful condition of the surroundings, Major Macdonald said to a representative of The Constitution:

Since coming here I have had opportunity to look over the equipment and condition of the barracks for myself, and I believe the sanitary provisions to be better here than at any other fort in the country. In every respect the conditions for the proper treatment of diseases are excellent and the management of the hospital the best in many respects that could be obtained.

There are now four general hospitals, each capable of providing for 220 men, together with the post hospital, which is reserved for the sick and wounded officers. Besides these there has been erected a double row of hospital tents on the drill ground, giving a capacity all told for 1,000 soldiers.

The question of water supply is one of the most important to be considered where typhoid fever cases are treated. In this respect Fort McPherson cannot be surpassed, for the supply of water is not only large, but it is amply protected from pollution and infection or fever germs. Artesian wells, going to a depth of 2,000 feet, and the water brought to the surface through continuous metal pipes, is proof against infection of any kind. The pipes carrying the supply to the different buildings are all continuous, and the water that comes out of the faucets is bound to be pure. This point is one that would commend the post as the place for typhoid cases, if in other respects it was deficient.

Then, the soil is readily absorbent, taking in all the moisture and keeping the surface dry. This is a great advantage to any camp. The system of sinks is good, but it will be only a question of time before the whole camp will become infected. No precaution can be taken against this danger unless the garrison is reduced to its living number. The whole surface of the ground will finally be covered with the poison. To guard against this danger, I understand the number of soldiers here will be largely reduced, and there will be nothing to fear.

Even in the matter of laundry work for the fort, the utmost precaution is observed to prevent the possible spread of fever germs. All the clothing to be laundered is first subjected to an antiseptic before it leaves the premises, killing any germs of disease that might be contained in the cloth.

A dietary kitchen is one of the best adjuncts to a hospital where typhoid fever is being treated. Soup made up in quantities of a hundred gallons at the time is not fit for a sick man's stomach, and is bad enough for the ordinary army rations. Here the ladies can be of vast benefit to the hospital surgeons, as they can prepare dainty soups and other necessities for the sick better than most men can.

The general kitchen at Fort McPherson is one of the best things about the camp. All the meals are cooked according to the regular army cookbook, and by men who have had years of experience in the art. The food now served is better than that given to the soldiers in times of peace.

Difficulties Had To Be Surmounted.

In making what had always been only a barracks for a regiment of infantry, into a general hospital the officers have met with difficulties on every hand, not only in the quarters for the patients, but in getting supplies of the proper kind for the nourishment of the large number of patients. These obstacles have been done away with, however, and at the present time there can be found no better hospital in the whole country than the one in charge of Major Blair Taylor. For the convenience of many of the fever patients that arrived on the hospital train, tents were put up on the drill ground and the experiment, the wisdom of which was at first doubted, has proved a splendid success.

At no time since the beginning of the war has the number of patients in the four hospitals gone over 800 and generally there have been between 750 and 700 men in the wards. On August 27th the muster of the patients showed that there were then 717 men in the hospitals, the majority of them being down with typhoid fever, with only a few hopeless cases among the number.

One fourth of all the wounded men from Cuba were brought to Fort McPherson, and under the able management of Major Taylor and Major Macdonald, only one man died of wounds, all the rest, with the exception of two or three, having recovered and left the post for their homes on furloughs. The record made by the surgeons in caring for the wounded has probably never been surpassed in any hospital or in the records of any war, and the fact that only one man died at Fort McPherson out of one-fourth of all the wounded who were sent there is a record of which the officers and the city of Atlanta should be proud.

While the death rate in the other hospitals, especially those at Camp Wikoff and at Chickamauga, has been unusually large, comparatively few deaths have occurred at Fort McPherson, although the worst types of fever have been brought to the post from other points.

Best of Assistance Has Been Given.

The success accomplished at Fort McPherson, while largely due to the excellent sanitary conditions of the place, can also be accounted for in the splendid assistance given the surgeons by the trained nurses and hospital corps men. Of the former there are now seventy-five, all having had the best of training in the hospitals of the north and are able not only to administer medicines, but care intelligently for the health and comfort of their patients. The trained nurses are paid out of a special fund raised for the purpose and are independent of the army regulations. They each receive $30 a month for their services, but in order to take up this work the majority of them gave up much larger salaries in the hospitals of the north and came south from patriotic motives.

One of the greatest means of assistance to Major Taylor in the conduct of the hospitals has been the work of the women of Atlanta and those living at the post in instituting dietary kitchens for the nourishment of convalescents and fever patients. There are now five dietary kitchens in working order at the barracks and between them the ladies at the head of the kitchens manage to feed nearly all the patients in the hospitals. The work of the kitchens has been complimented by Major Taylor time and again and without them it is almost certain that the recovery of patients would be seriously retarded.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

For People Whose Stomachs Are Weak and Digestion Poor.

Dr Harlandson, whose opinion in diseases is worthy of attention, says when a man or woman comes to me complaining of indigestion, loss of appetite, sour stomach, belching, sour watery-risings, headaches, sleeplessness, lack of ambition and a general run down nervous condition, I advise them to take after each meal one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and thus mingle with the food eaten. The result is that the food is speedily digested before it has time to sour and ferment. These tablets will digest food anyway, whether the stomach wants to or not, because they contain harmless digestive principles, vegetable essences, pepsin and Golden Seal, which supply just what the weak stomach lacks.

I have advised the tablets with great success, both in curing indigestion and to build up the tissues, increase flesh in thin nervous patients, whose real trouble was dyspepsia and as soon as the stomach was put to rights they did not know what sickness was.

A fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be bought at any drug store, and as they are not a secret patent medicine, they can be used as often as desired with full assurance that they contain nothing harmful in the slighest degree; on the contrary, any one whose stomach it at all deranged will find great benefit from the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will cure any form of stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. Full size package at druggists 50c or $1 by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

A local underwriter, commenting upon the Atlanta Home being given the entire line on the public school properties, says:

"No opportunity was given the agents other than Mr. W. P. Pattillo and Mr. George Hurt to bid on this business. In fact, I understand that the school board proposes giving it to the Atlanta Home even at rates higher than offered by another company and for a term of five to ten years. They seem to forget that our companies pay just as much, if not more, taxes than the Atlanta Home; that we are also as individuals, loyal citizens and tax payers and certainly just as much entitled to consideration as Mr. Hurt.

"If the city council and school board confirm the deal simply to help along a struggling local institution, it should let this fact be known. If, on the other hand, they want us to make a sacrifice of our commissions on the altar of local pride, let them call for bids and give us all a chance; this is only fair and just. Our companies are bound by the same pledge that binds the Atlanta Home, but as it has seen fit to relieve itself of this obligation, we can no doubt secure the necessary action to give the city as cheap insurance as either the Southern Mutual or the Atlanta Home. All we want is fair play and the question definitely settled that the board has a right to contract with an insurance office beyond the term of its office."

The effort to reduce the rates in Macon are not likely to meet with much encouragment by the companies. It is claimed that for a period of five years, up to the present time, the loss ratio has been higher than any town in the state except Savannah.

Manager Knowles, of the Deleware and Pennsylvania, is expected to return from his vacation this month.

Manager Milton Dargan, of the Lancashire, returned from Asheville yesterday and is again in charge.

The New York rate war is having a disastrous effect upon the small companies, who have been greatly weakened by the fight and are either curtailing their operations or declining at the inadequate premium offered. The proposed meeting, as suggested by Mr. Irvin, president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, is expected to be quite lively.

The Nashville fire developed remarkable weakness in the department, and to such an extent was the board of public works culpable that a citizens' meeting was held to force action whereby new hose would be provided. It has been suggested that the reform committee of Atlanta, in its effort to reduce the cost of this city's department, should not forget the Nashville lesson, as shown by the recent fires.

A BUSY SESSION AT POLICE BARRACKS.

Monday night late a poor, seedy tramp entered the police barracks with a timid and shrinking air, and, approaching the station sergeant, said:

"If I am not asking too much will you please kindly give me a bed for the night?"

"Do you live in the city?" was the counter question.

This question is always a poser. Under the rule, and most discriminating rule against home enterprise, strangers will be given a bed but the homeless citizen of Atlanta is turned away. But it is generally believed that the very reverse is the rule and therefore the tramp is in a quandary how to reply. The fellow Monday night resolved to tell the truth and said that he was from New York. The turnkey was requested to give him a bed and the tramp was asked if he had any effects about this person.

"Nothing but my bottle of corn liquor," he replied, "which a friend in need gave me this afternoon."

"You will have to give up the liquor," he was told, "and we will return it to you in the morning."

A long, troubled look overcast the hardened features, and a mist gathered in his eyes.

"If that is the rule," he said slowly and sadly, "I must forego your hospitality and spend the night out in the woods."

And he went away with his bottle into the darkness and rain.

Up and down the streets, in a mad run, in the eastern portion of the city Will Marcus, a negro, drove Judge Manning's horse Monday afternoon. He went like one wild and people ran to the doors to look at him as he flew by, whip in hand, and the horse going like wildfire, flecked with foam. Policeman Charles Holt was awakened and told that a demon was loose with a horse. The officer borrowed a bicycle and went in pursuit. For one hour he chased the negro and horse and finally captured the turnout when the animal had lost two shoes, lamed a leg and was scarcely able to breathe.

Marcus was fined $5.75 by the recorder yesterday afternoon, and failing to pay the fine was sent to the city chaingang for eleven days. He said he had just taken the horse from the blacksmith shop and that the animal ran away with him.

"He began to run," said Marcus, "and I thought I would let him run his fool self down."

Tom Bigby, who said he was so named because he was born on the banks of a river by that name in Alabama, learned the sageness of the old proverb: "He who fights and runs away lives to fight another day." Tom went to the negro Odd Fellows' hall Monday night with several friends, and the crowd raised a "fuous" because they were not permitted to attend a ball which was going on. All the others ran, but Tom stood his ground, thinking that such an act would meet with the approbation of the police. He was arraigned before Judge Andy yesterday afternoon and pleaded justification because he did not run.

"Tom Bigby," said Judge Andy, "the river of your thoughts, as the poet has it, has flowed the wrong way. You would have been $3.75 better off if you had taken to flight."

The Mocking Bird.

When the shadows of the evening
Creep across the grassy wold,
Blithely singing near my dwelling
Comes a saucy songster bird.

Gay and plaintive are the carols
That he sings in matchless strains,
While perforce my smile enkindles,
For he sings my own refrains.

Listen to his mockings artless,
Deeply is this lesson taught:
By our every act an impress
On some other life is wrought.

—LILLIAN FINNELL.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Conyers Weekly: A small farm around Conyers is about equal to a small fortune. Land is valuable when it brings $40 and $50 per acre.

FRANCE AND HER FIFTEEN COLONIES

Interesting Figures Showing Their Commercial Value to the Owner.

WHAT COLONIZATION MEANS

France's Colonies Have Fifty Millions of Population.

SITUATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Consul General Gowdy Gives Highly Interesting Figures Showing Extent of Commerce.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, September 6.—(Special.)—Some idea of the value in a commercial sense of colonies to the parent or controlling country is given in a highly interesting report just made to the state department by Consul General Gowdy, the commercial representative of the United States at Paris.

Consul General Gowdy reviews the commercial conditions in the French colonies. His report is made up entirely from the official reports and necessarily deals largely with figures, a large number of statistics being given. These statistics and figures may prove dry reading to those not interested in the problems now presenting themselves to the consideration of our own country, but there is much worth studying in them.

What Colonization Means.

Many mistaken notions of what colonization means have during the past two months crept into print. For instance, we see it seriously contended by Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, that because the whites have not gone in vast numbers to the territories under control of the governments of Europe, colonization has been a failure. Without stopping to argue about something which impresses me as having nothing to do with the case, it is only necessary to say that modern ideas of colonization mean nothing more than giving a stable and just government to the country bearing the relation of colony, and controlling and monopolizing to as great extent as possible the commerce with that colony.

The extent of the French colonies is rather surprising to one who has not had occasion to look into the matter. France has fifteen colonies. There is embraced in her possessions territory aggregating 1,877,991 square miles, with a population of 51,615,427. Their trade with the home country is shown by Consul General Gowdy to be $143,806,997—imports $73,073,415; exports $70,733,582.

Going into details, Consul General Gowdy first takes up France's African colonies. He says:

Algeria.

The superfice of Algeria is 226,184 square miles; the population numbers 4,429,421.

The productions of this colony consist of cereals, flaxseed, vegetable fiber, iron ore, oranges, essences, red and white wine.

The commerce between France and Algeria for the year 1896 was $82,972,000—$29,372,000 in importations into France and $43,600,000 in exportations from France. The general commerce with other nations aggregates $26,400,000, of which $8,800,000 represented exportations from and $11,600,000 importations into Algeria.

The largest item of importation into France from Algeria was wine, the aggregate being $19,410,731. The next item is 458,343 head of sheep, valued at $3,107,093.

Among the exportations from France, the values are in the order given: Tissues, passementeries and cotton ribbons $6,098,233, metal tools $1,715,365, furniture and objects in wood $1,583,812, woolens $1,384,139, postal parcels $6,414,199.

Algeria is composed of three departments. The population is as follows: Algiers, called the center, 1,526,607; Constantine, called the east, 1,874,506; Oran, called the west, 1,028,248.

Madagascar and Its Dependencies.

Superfice 375,000 square miles, population 6,000,000.

The commercial exchanges between France and Madagascar were $1,200,000—$300,000 in importations into France and $1,000,000 in exportations from France.

Importations into France: Rubber and raw gutta-percha $28,974, phormium tenax, abaca and vegetable fibers $66,178, rawhides, dry or fresh, $30,180.

Exportations from France: Wines $244,437, machinery 91,929, tissues, passementeries and cotton ribbons $49,183, tools and other objects in metal $80,905, cured hides and objects made of leather $45,245, brushes, buttons and fancy goods $41,259.

Mayotte—Importations into France from Mayotte: Sugar $148,230, vanilla $38,656, molasses brandy $6,092.

Exportations from France to Mayotte: Wines $6,477, tools and other manufactures of metal $3,226, clothing $2,915, machinery $2,853.

Nossi-be—Importations into France from Nossi-be: Rubber and gutta-percha $24,884, rawhides, fresh and dry, $12,528, sugar $9,202.

Exportations from France to Nossi-be: Tissues, passementeries and cotton ribbons $4,072, wines $10,433, tools and other articles in metals $2,140.

Ste. Marie de Madagascar—Importations into France from Ste. Madagascar: Preserved meats $668, plants $222.

Exportations from France to Ste. Marie de Madagascar: Wines $11,687, musical instruments $606, brandy and liquors $2,264, prepared sponges $1,197.

Reunion.

Superfice 1,600 square miles; population 169,493.

The commerce with France amounted to $5,600,000—$3,400,000 in importations into France and $2,200,000 in exportations from France.

Importations into France: Sugar $2,609,632; vanilla, $326,884; sago, jalep and exotic fecula $283,237; molasses brandy $112,077.

Exportations from France: Tissues, passementeries and cotton ribbons $370,723; wines $432,453; fish, fresh, dried or otherwise prepared $154,039; tools and other articles in metal $65,802; tissues, passenmenteries and woolen ribbons $96,537.

Tunis.

The superfice of Tunis is 52,903 square miles; population 1,600,000.

The commerce between France and Tunis for 1896 was valued at $9,600,000—$5,000,000 in importations into France and and $4,600,000 in exportations from France.

The principal items of export from France were: Cereals (grain) $2,131,000; cured hides and objects made of leather $405,018; clothing and pieces of cloth, sewed, $272,533; metal tools $224,029; toys, fans, bruches, buttons and fancy goods $217,324; tissues, hosiery, passementeries and woolen ribbons $207,541; the same in cotton $155,407; machinery and apparatus $216,167.

The leading items of import into France were: Cereals (flour and grain) $2,456,171; olive oil $753,360; wine $537,972; sponges, prepared and raw, $256,039.

Western Africa.

Senegal.—Population 1,800,000.

Commerce with France, $5,700,000—$2,800,000 in importations into France and $2,900,000 in exportations from France.

Importations into France: Earthnuts (peanuts) in pods $1,643,436; exotic gums $392,205; rubber and guttapercha $104,575; feathers $56,457.

Exportations from France: Tissues, passementeries and cotton ribbons $1,078,870; wines $438,617; rice $332,206; clothing and pieces of cloth, sewed, $163,441; tools and other manufactures of metal $103,794.

Kongo.—Superfice 418,750 square miles; population form 12,000,000 to 15,000,000.

Soudan.—Superfice 450,000 square miles; population 300,000.

The commercial exchanges were $3,117,837, viz, $1,781,388 in importations into France and $1,336,449 in exportations from France.

Importations into France: Palm oil $696,991; seeds, oleaginous fruits $567,770; rubber and guttapercha $353,536; dyewoods $107,999.

Exportations from France: Clothing and pieces of cloth, sewed, $218,488; brandy $43,209; glasses and crystal $85,310; tools and other things in metal $96,565; copper $92,771; wines $74,213.

Dahomey and dependencies on west coast.—Superfice 7,500 square miles; population 22,000.

Importations into France from western coast: Seeds and oil fruits $351,007; palm oil $286,791; exotic wood $33,863.

Exportations from France to the western coast: Wines $8,510; timber $7,652; tools and other objects in metal $3,807.

Other Parts of Africa.

Importations into France: Seeds and oil fruits $679,472; coffee $221,340; rubber and guttapercha $13,713.

Exportations from France: Arms and powder $217,453; wines $73,811; tools and other manufactures of metal $10,286; cured hides and objects made of leather $11,195.

Of the colonies on this side of the world there are the following reports:

Guadelope.

Superfice, 687 square miles; population, 167,099.

The commercial exchanges between France and Guadeloupe for 1896 were $4,400,000—$2,000,000 in importations into France, and $2,400,000 in exportations from France.

The principal items of importations into France were: Sugar in powder, $2,110,673; coffee, $228,252; dry goods, $248,819; molasses brandy (rum and tafia), $182,620.

Exportations from France: Wines, $397,971; tissues, passementeries, and cotton ribbons, $312,539; prepared leather and objects made of leather, $240,022; fans, brushes, buttons, toys, $179,782; ready-made clothing and pieces of cloth, sewed, $174,759; tools and other things in metal, $88,214; fish, dried, salted, smoked or prepared otherwise, $441,265.

Martinique.

Superfice, 381 square miles; population, 181,599.

The commercial exchanges between France and Martinique in 1896 amounted to $6,200,000, viz: Importations into France, $3,800,000; exportations from France, $2,400,000.

Importations into France: Sugar, $1,925,494; molasses brandy, $1,655,820; cacao and chocolate, $90,592; exotic wood, $62,111.

Among the exportations from France were: Wines, $422,612; clothing and pieces of cloth, sewed, $210,951; cured hides and objects made of leather, $191,406; fish, dry, salted, smoked or otherwise prepared, $161,942; toys, fans, brushes, buttons and fancy goods, $133,495; tools and other articles in metal, $80,343.

French Guiana.

Superfice, 5,052 square miles; population, 26,839.

The commerce with France was $2,300,000—$400,000 in importations into France and $1,900,000 in exportations from France.

The import into France consists of essence of roses.

The exports from France were: Wines, $46,272; prepared leather and objects made of leather, $188,199; tissues, passementeries, and cotton ribbons, $120,025; clothes, $130,131; wheaten flour, spelter, and maslin, $104,567; brushes, buttons, and toys, $106,039; salted meats, $82,466; tools and other manufactures of metal, $55,739.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Superfice, 94 square miles; population, 6,300; double this number during the fishing season.

The exchanges between France and St. Pierre and Miquelon were $7,200,000—$6,000,000 in importations into France, and $1,200,000 in exportations from France.

Importations into France: Fish, dry, salted or smoked, $5,609,240; cod oil, $296,096.

Exportations from France: Salt, $107,637; wines, $124,561; ropes, $79,859; cider, $77,096; meats, fresh, salted, or preserved, $63,181; clothing and pieces of cloth sewed, $48,705.

The French colonies in Asia make the following showing:

Indo-China.

Cochin China—Superfice, 37,375 square miles; population, 2,034,453.

Tonkin—Superfice, 36,250 squaremiles; population, 15,000,000.

Kingdom of Anam.—Superfice, 162,500 square miles; population, 6,000,000.

Kingdom of Cambodia.—Superfice, 75,000 square miles; population, 1,500,000.

The commercial exchange between France and Indo-China was $8,200,000—$3,400,000 in importations into France and $4,800,000 in exportations from France.

Importations into France: Rice, $2,409,347; pepper, $265,428; raw hides, $65,133; exotic resins, $51,485; cocoa or copra almonds, $95,963; waste silk, $70,822; volatile oil or essences, $44,506; albumen, $41,088.

Exportations from France: Tissues, passementeries and cotton ribbons, $1,291,707; wines, $695,168; tools and other manufactures of metal, $415,853; tissues, passementeries and woolen ribbons, $168,374; toys, fans, brushes, buttons and fancy goods, $163,835; cast iron, iron and steel, $148,388; machinery, $126,894; sugar, $146,754; cured hides and objects made of leather, $115,080.

French India.

Superfice, 196 square miles; population, 283,053.

The exchanges between France and French India in 1896 were valued at $700,000—$300,000 in importations into France and $200,000 in exportations from France.

Importations into France: Decorticated earthnuts (peanuts) $392,699; indigo, $31,460; sesame seeds, $10,199; calfskins, $6,345.

Exportations from France: Tissues, passementeries and cotton ribbons, $32,461; wines, $33,593; tissues, passementeries and woolen ribbons, $15,850; tools and other articles in metal, $8,843; brandy and liquors, $4,849.

New Caledonia and Dependencies.

Superfice, 8,117 square miles; population, 62,732.

Importations into France: Nickel ore, $1,102,876; cobalt ore, $518,690; preserved meats, $116,988.

Exportations from France: Wines, $473,389; cured hides and objects made of leather, $73,938; clothing and pieces of cloth, sewed, $77,622; tools and other articles in metal, $33,660.

Tabiti.

Superfice, 402 square miles; population, 24,418.

Importations into France, $680,000. Principal articles: Cotton and tissues, $100,000; flour, $32,000; preserves, $40,000.

Exportations from France, $640,000. Principal articles: Copra and cocoa, $200,000; cotton, $130,000; mother of pearl and pearls, $100,000.

In a Nutshell.

The following table gives in a nutshell the commercial benefit which France gets from her colonies:

Colonies and protectorates.	Superfice.	Population.	Imports into France.	Exports from France.
	Sq. miles.			
Algeria	226,184	4,429,421	$29,372,000	$43,600,000
Tunis	52,903	1,600,000	6,000,000	4,600,000
Guadeloupe	687	167,099	2,000,000	2,400,000
French Guiana	5,052	26,839	400,000	1,900,000
Reunion	1,600	169,493	3,400,000	2,300,000
French Indo-China:				
Cochin China	37,375	2,034,453	3,400,000	4,600,000
Tonkin	152,250	15,000,000		
Kingdom of Anam	162,500	6,000,000	200,000	1,000,000
Madagascar and dependencies	375,000	6,000,000	1,200,000	200,000
French India	196	283,052	560,000	2,400,000
Martinique	381	181,599	3,800,000	2,400,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon	94	6,300	6,000,000	1,200,000
Soudan		1,800,000	300,000	1,300,000
Dahomey and dependencies		12,000,000	1,781,388	1,336,449
New Caledonia	8,117		1,561,361	600,000
Tahiti	402	24,418	1,000,000	1,640,000
Total	1,887,991	51,615,427	$73,073,415	$70,732,582

Encouraging Words for Others.



"My gratitude for the benefit received from Dr. Miles' Nervine prompts me to write, that others may learn of the efficacy of this grand medicine. I suffered extreme nervous exhaustion, which rendered me unable to work. My nerves seemed to be 'on edge' and I had much lassitude. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and steadily improved and now am enjoying good health."

Mrs. Rev. F. M. Lacy, Fortville, Ind.

DR. MILES' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, wiht out nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, re stores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 500 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box 50, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS IN THE CITY.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Berry's court has tried twenty-one cases during the two days it has been in session.

GRAND JURY ADJOURNS.—The grand jury adjourned yesterday subject to the call of the solicitor.

ATLANTA MEN HONORED.—At the regular annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association now closing in Baltimore, Atlanta secured many important offices, among which are the following: Dr. George F. Payne, first vice president; Dr. Joe Jacobs, chairman commercial section; Dr. Harry Sharp, member on transportation for this section of the country.

A POCKET LIGHT FOR POLICEMEN.—The police department is thinking of introducing a small pocket electric light to be carried by the patrolmen. Captain Jennings has one of the lights and experimented with it last night. It looks like a small telescope and by simply pressing a button a brilliant light can be made to shine from one end. It may be used in dark alleys or houses and will be of great use, especially if the arc lights are removed from the alleys, as contemplated by the city council to save expenses.

WILDCAT AT GRANT PARK.—Monday afternoon Patrolman Goodwin, who is stationed at Grant park, saw a huge wildcat creeping through the bushes near the Fair street car line terminus. He had heard of the wildcat in the neighborhood and had been told that it was doing much damage to fowls. He fired a shot from his pistol at the cat, but did not hit it. The officer says the cat has been seen several times at the park and is as large a one as he ever heard of. There is talk about an organized hunt being made for the cat with a pack of hounds.

THROUGH TRAINS RESUMED.—It is announced by the general manager of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway that through trains will be resumed today and sleepers will run as usual between Atlanta and Knoxville. It will be three days before trains will be able to run between Blue Ridge and Murphy.

COUNCIL WILL MEET TODAY.—Council will meet this afternoon in an adjourned session from last Monday, which was Labor day. The same matters which were to have been considered Monday will be taken up today. One of the most important matters to come before the meeting will be the majority and minority reports of the investigating committee. The minority report recommends a great reduction in the expenses of the city government and will doubtless cause much discussion.

Hall's New Committee.

Gainesville, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—Members of the new democratic executive committee of Hall county were selected today in mass meeting at the courthouse. Colonel H. H. Dean was elected chairman of the meeting and Colonel W. B. Sloan secretary. The committee is called to meet Saturday at noon.

North Carolinians Mustered Out.

Washington, September 6.—The order mustering out the First North Carolina and another mustering out the Second North Carolina has been issued. The Second will go from St. Simon's Island, Ga., to Raleigh.

JACOBS

Allegretti's Chocolate Creams. . . .

We are agents for Allegretti's Famous Chocolate Creams—get them fresh twice a week—superior to any Chocolate sold. Allegretti does not make any Candy except Chocolate Creams, but without a doubt makes the most delicious creams sold.

1 pound boxes..... 65c
2 pound boxes..... $1.25

Only on sale at Whitehall street store. Mail orders filled. Wiley's homemade Candies sold at both stores. Made fresh while you wait.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,
TWO STORES (6-8 Marietta St. 28 Whitehall St.

MONEY RATES STIFFER

Caused Stocks To Be Variable and Irregular at All Times.

SPECULATION AT STANDSTILL

Opening Was Higher in Sympathy with London, but Advance Was Soon Wiped Out.

New York, September 6.—Today's stock market was variable and irregular at all times, but was more or less under the continuing influence of the shrinking surplus reserves of the banks and the stiffer rates for money. General speculation was almost at a standstill and the movement of the market was confined largely to special stocks, the trading being highly professional throughout. The opening was higher, in sympathy with London. It quickly became evident, however, that no outside interest had been enlisted here and the professional bears attacked the list in weak spots, notably Manhattan, People's Gas and Tobacco and soon wiped out the early gains. A number of individual stocks showed conspicuous strength all day, and a rally in People's Gas drove the bears to cover and made them more cautious. The strength became general in the late dealings under the leadership of St. Paul and the close was strong at the best prices of the day and generally at a level above Friday's close. The fear of interrupted traffic through yellow fever quarantine was a factor in the early weakness, especially in Southern railway preferred, but at the same time there was an advance of 2⅝ in Illinois Central and conspicuous firmness in Louisville on the prospect of resumption of Havana traffic. Baltimore and Ohio was heavily bought by banking interests all day and showed an extreme gain of 5 points. Other strong features were Denver preferred, Atchison preferred, Reading first preferred, Denver and Gulf, the Pacific Coast impovement stock and the grangers in sympathy with St. Paul on the very advantageous showing in the latter's annual report. The dominant factor in the situation continued to be the absorption of money by the United States treasury on account of subscription to the new bonds. Call money continued quite firm at 5 per cent, the ruling rate, and with no apparent effect and from the treasury announcement that the currency 6's due January 1st next would be redeemed at once. It is somewhat remarkable that with money holding firm at a level market higher than the ruling rate in London and with exchange falling under the pressure of grain and cotton bills there should be an easing off of money rates in London. The phenomenon is the more remarkable, as there was continued buying of stocks in New York for the London account.

The condition of the money market had its reflection also in the extreme dullness in the trading in bonds, but prices were in the main firmly held. Total sales, $2,440,000.

United States old 4's registered and the 5's advanced ¼ and the new 4's and the 3's, when issued, ⅛ per cent in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today 32?,700, including 12,243 Atchison preferred, 27,640 Baltimore and Ohio, 6,100 Burlington, 7,100 Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 8,806 Illinois Central, 11,200 Louisville and Nashville, 18,275 Manhattan, 14,860 Northern Pacific, 13,350 Northern Pacific preferred, 5,720 Rock Island, 8,270 Union Pacific, 27,750 St. Paul, 5,525 Southern preferred, 17,750 Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, 5,880 Minnesota Iron, 8,810 Tobacco, 8,817 People's Gas, 7,100 General Electric, 103,175 Sugar.

Money on call firm at 2@3 per cent, last loan at 2½; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange easy at $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand, and at $4.82¾@4.83 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.83½@4.84 and $4.85½@4.86; commercial bills, $4.81½@4.82.

Silver certificates 59½@60½c.

Bar silver 60⅛c.

Mexican dollars 46⅜c.

Government bonds strong.

The following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13⅜	St. Paul	113¼
do preferred	36⅛	do preferred	156⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	33⅜	St. Paul & Om	83
Canada Pacific	87⅛	do preferred	155
Canada Southern	53	St. P. & M. M.	166
Central Pacific	24	Southern Pacific	21⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	Southern R'y	9⅜
Chicago & Alton	157	do preferred	35⅛
C. B. & Q.	117⅛	Texas & Pacific	15
Chi. & E. Ill.	57	Union Pacific pfd	67⅛
C. C. C. & St. L.	42⅛	U. P. Den. & Gulf	7⅜
do do pref	88	Wabash	
Del. & Hudson	106½	do preferred	22⅜
Del. Lack. & W'n	152	Wheeling & L. Erie	2⅞
Den. & R. G.	13	do preferred	14⅝
do preferred	57⅛	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	14⅛	Adams Express	110
do 1st preferred	38	American Express	130
Fort Wayne	172	United States	42
Great Northern pref	136½	Wells Fargo	120
Hocking Valley	5¼	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	114⅛	A. Cot. Oil	37⅛
Lake Erie & West'n	18	do preferred	88
do preferred	75	American Spirits	13⅝
Lake Shore	192	do preferred	39¼
Louisville & Nash	58	Am. Tobacco	141⅛
Manhattan L	97	do preferred	127
Met. Street R'y	153	Peoples Gas	106⅛
Michigan Central	107	Consolidated Gas	186
Minn. & St. L.	27	C. C. Co.	170
do 1st pref	89	Colo. F. & Iron	23⅛
Missouri Pacific	36	do preferred	85
Mobile & Ohio	28	Gen. Electric	46⅛
Mo. K. & T.	12⅛	Illinois Steel	72⅛
do preferred	35	La Clede Gas	50
Chicago, Ind. & L.	8	Lead	37
do preferred	28	do preferred	110¼
N. J. Central	90⅛	Nat'l Lin. Oil	6⅛
N. Y. Central	118⅞	Pacific Mail	34⅞
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	14	Pullman Palace	187
do do 1st pref.	66	Silver Certificates	59⅛
do do 2d pref.	34	Stnd. Rope & Twine	5⅛
Norfolk & West	15	Sugar	143⅛
North American Co.	6⅜	do preferred	115
Northern Pacific	38⅛	T. C. & I.	31
do preferred	79⅛	U. S. Leather	7⅛
Ontario & Western	16	do preferred	72⅞
Ore. R. & Nav.	58	U. S. Rubber	44⅛
Ore. Short Line	36⅛	do preferred	104⅞
Pittsburg	169	Western Union	94
Reading	18⅛	Northwestern	134⅛
Rock Island	104⅞	do preferred	173
St. L. & S. F.	8⅛	C. G. W.	14⅜
do do pref	65⅛		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	127	N. Y. Central 1sts	116⅛
do coupon	127	N. J. Cent. 5s	114⅛
U. S. 4s	110	N. Carolina 6s	129
do coupon	112½	do 4s	103
do 2ds	98	Northern Pac. 1sts	114
U. S. 5s reg	112	do 3s	69
do 5s coupon	112	do 4s	101
District 3 65s	117	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106
Ala. Class A	108	Nor. & W. 6s	123
do Class B	100	Northwest Consols	142
do Class C	90	do deb. 5s	11[illegible]
do Currency	90	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114¼
Atchison 4s	95	do 4s	100
do adj. 4s	73	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	126⅛
Canada So. 2nds	107	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	107
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	
Chicago Terminals	91	do 5s, t. r.	—
C. & Ohio 5s	116¼	Pacific 6s of '95	102½
C. H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	82⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	107	Rio Grande W. 1sts	90
D. & R. G. 4s	97	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	99⅛
E. Tenn. 1sts	135⅛	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	120½
Erie Gen. 4s	72⅛	St. Paul Consols 7s	152
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	77	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
Gen. Elec. 5s	107	do 5s	117⅜
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	98
H. & T. Cent. 5s	111	Stand Rope & T. 6s	82
do con. 6s	105⅛	Tenn. new set 3s	92⅛
Iowa C. 1sts	104	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	106⅛
Kan. P. Con. t. r.		do Rg. 2nds	46⅛
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.		U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	77
La. new consols 4s	105	Wab. 1st 5s	111⅛
L. & N. Unl. 4s	88⅛	do 2ds	90
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	108
M. K. T. 2ds	64	Virginia centuries	75⅛
do 4s	89	do deferred	8⅛
		Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	53

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter

Atlanta, September 6.—Opening prices following the three-day holiday showed advances from ¼ to ½ in the legitimate list with St. Paul the leader. London was also in evidence as a buyer. The sentiment that has pervaded Wall street for days past favoring lower prices temporarily, is making but slight headway, and upon fractional breaks stocks pass into strong hands. The belief in a 6 per cent dividend rate on St. Paul gives this stock especial strength. Gains equaling a dollar a share was made for the day. In the trusts, Tobacco and Sugar were erratic, but held fairly strong with closing prices strong. The Southern securities were affected by yellow fever scare, Nashville probably the weakest. The Southern is making good money and will soon come to the front as a dividend earner and payer. The closing was strong with last sales showing good advances.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, September 6.—The market at opening showed but little change from Friday's closing prices, with possibly the exception of Illinois Central, that showing a gain of 2½ per share. American Tobacco showed some weakness during the first hour of the session, but recovered its early break very rapidly.

The decision of the interstate commerce in favor of the American lines is expected to have a good effect on the Northwestern situation. Probably affect in freight well as passenger business. St. Paul annual reports show 8.30 per cent earned on common stock. Traffic statistics make excellent showing. St. Paul earnings for fourth week August increased $145,317. Bank statement showed loss about 53,131 tons, 62,254 pervious week, 69,911 last year. The market as a whole ruled steady.

STOCK.	Opening	High	Low	Tuesday's Closing Bids	Friday's Closing Bids
Atchison	13¼	13⅜	13	13	13⅜
do. preferred	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝	36¼
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	141¼	144⅛	143¼	143⅜	144
C., C., C. & St. L.	42	43	42¼	42⅛	42
C., B. & Q.	117¼	117⅜	116⅛	117⅛	117¼
People's Gas	106⅜	107	106¼	106⅜	106⅛
Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅞	53	53	53⅜
D., L. & W.	151	151	149	149	149
Erie	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
Edison Gen. Elec.	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46	46¼
Amer'n Tobacco	141¼	143	140	141¼	142
Jersey Central	91⅛	93	90¼	90⅛	90
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	192½	192¾
National Lead	.....	.....	.....	37	37
L. & N.	58⅛	58⅛	57⅜	58	57⅞
Missouri Pacific	35⅛	36	35⅜	36	36⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	30	33⅜	30	33¼	28
Tenn. Coal & Iron	31¼	31⅜	31	31	31
Northwestern	134¼	134⅛	134	134¼	134¼
Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
do preferred	36⅛	36⅛	34⅞	35⅝	36
North'n Pac. pref.	79⅛	79⅝	79	79⅛	79⅛
New York Central	118⅛	119⅛	118	118⅞	118⅛
Omaha	.....	.....	.....	83	84
Pacific Mail	35	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝
Reading	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
Rock Island	105	105	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛
St. Paul	113	115⅛	112⅛	113½	112⅛
Union Pac. pref.	67⅛	67⅝	67	67¼	67
Am'n Cotton Oil	37¼	37⅛	37¼	37⅜	37⅞
Western Union	94⅛	94⅛	94	94	94⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
U. S. Leather Pref	72⅛	72⅝	72	72⅞	72⅝
Manhattan	97¼	97⅜	96⅛	97⅜	97⅝

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, September 6.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were generally good today on the clear political horizon, such declines as have taken place in Argentines and a few other stocks being merely due to profit-taking.

Americans opened above the parity, but except for Central Pacific, the market was uninteresting until the close, when a sharp rise in Baltimore and Ohio was the feature. The general outlook for Americans is good unless public opinion should be seriously diverted to mines.

The position at the moment is that the Cape is buying Kaffirs eagerly, and Adelaide is buying West Australian mines. New York is buying gold in Paris, as also here, although much mystery is observed here as to the actual buyers. The price is about 77s 10 3-8d.

The India government is renewing £2,000,000 in treasury bills.

Foreign Finances.

London, September 6.—Closing consols for money 110 5-16; consols for the account 110 7-16; St. Paul common 116; Illinois Central 118; Union Pacific preferred 69½; Atchison preferred, 14¼; Louisville and Nashville 59¾.

Bar silver steady at 27¾.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills ⅝@1 11-16.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 164.80

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £20,000.

Paris, September 6.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 30½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 26 centimes for checks.

The Treasury Statement

Washington, September 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $298,501,426; gold reserve, $223,832,887.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104½	Atl'nta 6s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	117	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110¼	Columbus 5s	104
Atl'nta 5s, 1902	112	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 5s, 1904	112	Rome 6s	104
Atl'nta 5s, 1899	100	Sc. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	117	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	103
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	110	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	106	Col., S. C., grd'd 1s & 4s, 1910	85
		Ala. Class A	103

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 5s, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	119		
C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	195 200	Aug. & Sav.	97
Southwestern	96	A. & W. P.	103
		do deben	102½

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	118
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, September 6.—Trade in cattle fairly active and steady. Choice steers $5.25@5.70; medium $4.70@4.90; beef steers $4@4.70; stockers and feeders $4.10@4.70; bulls $2@4; cows and heifers $3.50@4.25; calves $4.50@7.50; western rangers $3@4.50; fed western steers $4.10@5.15; Texans $3.50@5.

Hogs 5c higher and in good demand; fair to choice $3.95@4; packing lots $3.70@3.85; butchers $3.85@3.97½; mixed $3.75@3.95; light $3.70@3.95; pigs $2.85@3.70.

Sheep well taken at 10c advance. Western muttons $4.25; ewes $4@4.25; fancy lambs $5.70@5.75.

Receipts—Cattle 5,500; hogs 17,000; sheep 10,000.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, September 6.—Coffee options opened steady 5 to 10 points higher, ruled inactive, closed steady and unchanged to 10 points lower. Sales 20,750 bags, including September 5.45@5.50. Spot coffee, Rio dull and nominal; No. 7 invoice 6⅜; No. 7 jobbing 6⅞; mildless active; Cordova 8@15.

Sugar, raw very strong; fair refining 3 13-16; centrifugal 96 test 4¾; molasses 3 9-16; refined strong and active; mold A 5¾; cut loaf 5 15-16; crushed 5 15-16; powdered 5⅜; granlated 5½; cubes 5⅜.

New Orleans, September 6.—Sugar, open kettle centrifugal strong; seconds 2¼@4 3-16. Molasses easy, centrifugal 4@11.

The first receipts of new cane sirup came in today; classed prime and was sold by Murphy & Farwell at $1.50 per gallon.

Provisions.

Atlanta, September 6—Clear ribs boxed sides 6c; clear sides 6; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11c; California 7⅝c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5¾c; compound 5¼.

St. Louis, September 6—Pork lower; standard mess jobbing $8.37½. Lard lower; prime steam $4.65; choice $4.70. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.62½; extra short clear $6.12½; ribs $6.12½; shorts 6.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.62½; ribs $5.62½; shorts $5.87½.

Chicago, September 6—Pork $8.30@8.40. Lard $4.75@4.92½. Short rib sides, loose, $5.00@5.25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $1 50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed $5.50@5.60.

New York, September 6—Lard weak; western steam $5.35; September 5.32; refined easy. Pork dull; family $11.50@12.00.

Cincinnati, September 6—Lard lower at $4.55. Bulk meats easier at $5 55. Bacon easy at $6.50.

Groceries.

Atlanta, September 6—Roasted coffee $11 30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5¾c; New Orleans white 5⅜; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7½c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10¼@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.65; L. W. $1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, September 6—Turpentine firm at 28; sales 137 casks; receipts 972. Rosin firm; sales 1,077 bbls; receipts 3,575. A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.05; F $1.15; G $1.30; H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1.45; M $1.50; N $1.75; windowglass $1.30; waterwhite $2.35.

Charleston, September 6—Turpentine firm at 26½; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.50; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, September 6—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 27½@27¾. Tar strong at $1.20. Crude turpentine firm at $1.10@1.60.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.

Snap beans, 75c to $1 per crate.
Tomatoes, $1 to $1.25.
New Irish potatoes, $2.25 to $2.50.
Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.
Watermelons, $40 to $90 per car
Peaches, $1.25 to $1.50.
Limes, 50c to 75c per 100.
Pears, $2 to $2.25 per barrel.
California fruit:
Bartlett pears, $2.75 to $3.
Grass plums, $1.75 to $2.
Assorted peaches, $1.25 to $1.50.
Assorted grapes, $1.75 to $2.

CONDITIONS BEARISH

Visible Increase and Enormous Northwest Receipts the Cause.

WHEAT OPENED VERY STEADY

Corn Was Stronger and Higher, Oats About Unchanged and Provisions Closed Sharply Lower.

Chicago, September 6.—An increase in the visible supply, together with enormous receipts in the northwest today, caused wheat to turn weak and an early gain was nearly all lost. September closed ¼c lower and December rose ⅛@¼c. December corn left off ⅝c higher. May oats unchanged to ⅛c up. Pork declined 17½c, lard 22½ and ribs 17½.

Wheat held very steady during the first hour, although the conditions were regarded as bearish. Some of the early transactions were ⅜c, or more, above the close Saturday, September selling at 62⅝c and December at 61@61⅛c split. The strength in corn was an influence to wheat, and besides there was a good deal of profit-taking by shorts. Offerings were small, with the competition sharp, and prices held firm for a time. The enormous receipts in the northwest were regarded as discouraging, being 2,983 carloads since the last report, as against 1,830 for the same time last year. Chicago received 432 cars, against 1,088 for the corresponding period of 1897, and that was the only feature of this season's receipts compared with those of the year before that was of a bullish character. The strength with which wheat opened was fairly well maintained until the visible supply statement was completed, which showed 1,220,000 bushels increase compared with 656,000 decrease the year before. That increase was somewhat heavier than expected, and prices dropped on its receipt to ½c below the highest point previously made for December, and ¾c below the top for September. September opened unchanged at 62¼c, improved to 62½c and then declined to 61⅝c. After a little hesitation it dropped to 61⅜c, and from that point commenced a gradual reaction to 62c, the closing price. December started ⅛c higher at 60¾@60⅞c, advanced to 61@61⅛c, declined to 60⅝c and recovered to 60⅞c at the close.

Low temperatures and reports of killing frosts in some districts strengthened corn early. The fear that the government report, due this week, might not show any deterioration since August 1st, however, acted as a partial counterweight to the gneral bullish surroundings of the corn pit. December began ⅜@½c higher at 30¾@30⅞c, rose to 31c, weakened to 30¾c and closed at 30¾@30⅞c.

Oats followed corn, but did not display as much strength as did the latter. Very heavy receipts and the large increase in the visible supply helped to keep prices down. May started ⅛@¼c up at 22@22⅛c, sold off to 21⅞c and closed at 21⅞@22c.

The feeling in provisions was unsettled over the yellow fever situation. Packing house interests sold freely, and the market ruled heavy throughout the session with the lowest point of a considerable decline current at the close. December pork opened unchanged at $8.55 and dropped to $8.37½. October lard started unchanged at $4 95 and declined to $4.72½. October ribs commenced 5c down at $5.20, firmed up to $5.22½, weakened to $5.02½ and closed at $5.05.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat 425 cars, corn 775, oats 500, hogs 27,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
September	62¼	62⅝	61⅜	62
December	60⅞	61⅛	60⅝	60⅞
May	62⅞	63	62⅝	62⅝
Corn No. 2—				
September	30⅝	31	30½	30⅝
December	30⅞	31	30¾	30⅞
May	33¼	33⅜	33	33¼
Oats No. 2—				
September	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
December	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19
May	22⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22
Mess pork per barrel—				
September	8.45	8.45	8.25	8.30
October	8.50	8.50	8.27½	8.30
December	8.55	8.55	8.37½	8.37½
Lard per 100 pounds—				
September	4.72½	4.77½	4.70	4.70
October	4.95	4.95	4.72½	4.72½
December	5.00	5.00	4.77½	4.77½
Short ribs per 100 pounds—				
September	5.07½	5.17½	5.07½	5.07½
October	5.20	5.22½	5.02½	5.05

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	19,400	21,000
Wheat, bushels	375,300	144,900
Corn, bushels	986,500	439,000
Oats, bushels	1,220,000	667,600
Rye, bushels	38,800	......
Barley, bushels	212,200	29,900

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, September 6.—There were some gains in the early trading upon the strength of cables, Liverpool showing ½d advance, but the strength was principally the result of short covering, and when the liberal increase in the visible—1,220,000 bushels—with weak movement, was announced new lines were put out and prices broke to the lowest of the day—½c below the opening—but rallied slightly. The car movement was liberal and also helped the bear sentiment. The market continues a local one and scalping rules supreme. The bad effects of the Leiter fiasco are still prominent, but as soon as this is totally eliminated we look for better prices. The Chicago crowd still continues bearish.

Corn continues strong, the hot winds in Kansas and prospects of early frost further west being the bull features.

Reports of three new cases of yellow fever in Mississippi and a suspicious case in New Orleans caused liquidation in pork and hogs. Ribs suffered the greatest loss.

Puts—December wheat, 60½ to 60⅝. Calls 61⅛.

Puts—December corn 30⅝. Calls 31⅛.

Imports of Grain Into Liverpool.

Liverpool, September 6.—Imports of wheat during the week from Atlantic ports 87,000 quarters, from Pacific ports none, from other ports 32,000 quarters.

Imports of corn from Atlantic ports during the week 70,300 quarters.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, September 6.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat Saturday, September 3d, compiled by the New York produce exchange is as follows: Wheat, 7,147,000; increase 1,220,000.

Corn, 16,854,000; increase 342,000.
Oats, 4,239,000; increase 941,000.
Rye, 658,000; increase 226,000.
Barley, 250,000; increase 47,000.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., September 6, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, September 6—Flour, all wheat, first patent $5.00; second patent $4.25; straight 3.75; fancy 3.60; extra family 3.00; flour mixed with corn meal, irregular quotations. Corn, white 44c; mixed 43. Oats, white 37c; mixed 35c. Texas rust proof 37½c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 75c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 78c; small sacks 75c. Shorts 90. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white $1.00; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.70.

New York, September 6—Flour quiet and easy. Wheat, spot weak; No. 2 red 69¾@69⅞; options closed lower: No. 2 red September 66¾; December |. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 38⅜; options closed ¼@⅛c higher; September 35; December 35¼. Oats, spot steady; No. 2 23¾; options closed ⅛c lower; September 24⅛.

St. Louis, September 6—Flour dull. Wheat lower; No. 2 red in elevator 66; track —; September 64; December 62¼ bid. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 29; August —; Septebmer —; December 29⅛@29⅜. Oats stronger; No. 2 cash in elevator 20⅛; track 22⅛; August —; September 20⅛@20⅜.

Chicago, September 6—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 61; No. 3 spring wheat 58½@61; No. 2 red 65. No. 2 corn 31¼; No. 2 yellow 31¼@31⅜. No. 2 oats 20¾@21; No. 2 white 25@25¼; No. 3 white f o b 22@23¾. No. 2 rye 43@44½.

Cincinnati, September 6—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 65. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 31. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 22⅛.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, September 6—Eggs 16@18. Butter, western creamery 16@18c; fancy Tennessee 11½@12½c; choice 9c; Georgia 8@10c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 18@20c; small 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 17½@20c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 60@70c. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 75@80c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 8@9c. Onions, new crop, 90@c$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, September 6—Apples, new crop $2.75@3.00. Lemons, choice $4 00@4.50; fancy $5 00@5.50. Oranges, California seedling $3 00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@$1.25. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.70; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 10c; pecans, 4@5c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 9@10c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

HEAVY AND NARROW

Apathy Showed on the Part of Outside Speculators.

TRADE WAS VERY LIGHT

Official Announcement of Yellow Fever in Several Districts Caused Covering and Some Rally.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5 3-16c.
Liverpool—Demand fair; middling 3 9-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5⅛c.
Galveston—Easy; middling 5 7-16c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5¼c.
Memphis—Quiet; middling 5¼c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5c.
Houston—Easy; middling 5 7-16c.
St. Louis—Dull; middling 5 7-16c.

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Tuesday's Close	Saturday's Close
September	5 40	5 47	5 40	5 46-48	5 47-48
October	5 53	5 54	5 50	5 51-52	5 52-53
November	5 55	5 56	5 53	5 54-55	5 55-56
December	5 58	5 60	5 57	5 58-59	5 58-59
January	5 64	5 64	5 61	5 62-63	5 62-63
February	5 66	5 67	5 65	5 66-67	5 66-67
March	5 70	5 71	5 69	5 70-71	5 70-71
April	5 74	5 74	5 73	5 73-74	5 74-75
May	5 77	5 78	5 76	5 76-77	5 76-77
June	......	......	......	......	......
July	......	......	......	......	......
August	......	......	......	......	......

Closed quiet.

New York, September 6.—By Associated Press: After opening steady at unchanged to 2 points higher prices over Saturday, the cotton market ruled heavy and narrow and showed apathy on the part of outside speculators. The market closed quiet at unchanged to 1 point lower. Following the opening call prices yielded 21 points, but the downward movement was checked by the official announcement of yellow fever at several points in the Mississippi valley. There was some local covering on that account.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	3412	10288	400	3	175562	97958
Monday	11416	19386	800	4881	185499	102543
Tuesday	8586	17765	4178	2828	180954	117283
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	5472	47409	400	7211		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

August	......	February	5 33
September	5 16	March	5 38
October	5 16	April	5 41
November	5 20	May	5 44
December	5 25	June	......
January	5 30	July	......

Closed quiet.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, September 6.—The cotton market opened at an advance of ½ to 2 points over Saturday's close. Liverpool showed from ½ to 1 point advance in futures with spot 3 9-32d; sales 10,000 bales; market steady. Reports from Georgia and Alabama are very discouraging, and farmers claim that 25 to 40 per cent has fallen off in the past three or four weeks, with no hope of recovery, and that damage by boll worms, rotting and shedding is increasing. Today's market was an exceedingly narrow one with only 2 points range in fluctuations.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, September 6.—Cables reported Liverpool market a shade firmer, futures there advancing ½ to 1 point. Spot demand continued good with sales of 12,000 bales; middling uplads 3 9-32d. New York market ruled extremely dull throughout the entire session, opening prices being about in line with the previous close. Liquidation by discouraged holders resulted in a decline of 2 to 3 points from the opening, but during the closing hour the demand for short covering carried prices back to about in line with previous close. The movement is comparatively light. Port receipts today 5,536, against 17,765 last year. While New York and Liverpool pay very little attention to recent bad crop reports, but nevertheless it is having a tendency to curtail any agressive selling. However, no doubt there will be little change in prices, pending the issue of the government report Saturday.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 6.—The increased demand in Liverpool today is the result of the light movement of the crop to market, and the cotton combine by the spinners to secure themselves on the possibilities of an advance this coming week by the publication of a bad bureau report. The trade, however, have considered that the influence of a bad bureau report would be offset by the fact that the clearing weather throughout the south leads spinners again to hope that the crop will recover during the months of September and October what it has lost during August, allowing for a natural deterioration always in those two months. It is undoubtedly true that Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have suffered severly from the recent rains, but it is not too late for the plant to recover a portion of its loss. The complaints from these states are many and are of such a character as to lead the trade to believe that the damage has exceeded their expectations, therefore no disposition is shown to be short of the market and, in fact, there is little doing. We do not remember a season which opened with such a small trade and with spinners and planters unwilling to proceed with any large amount of businesss for forward shipment at present prices. The feeling in the trade has been slightly modified by the recent rains, but taken as a whole they regard the outlook as now pointing to a large crop. Locally, there is practically nothing doing.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, September 6.—Yesterday was a holiday in the dry goods market. Today's activity was, therefore, marked. There are two days' orders to be filled, and there is in consequence much shipping under way. Store trading was quite heavy. Print cloths fairly active. Extras are quoted at 2 1-16c. Old goods are on a corresponding basis. There have been fair sales of print cloths, both extras and odd goods, from day to day, and mill men have worked theirs into much better shape. Staple cotton goods are unimproved. The steady demand for small lots has, however, kept stocks pretty well down.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

Washington, September 7.—The weekly bulletin of the agricultural department is as follows: The abnormally high temperature throughout the week has been favorable for maturing crops, more particularly over the central and northern portions of the country, from the Mississippi valley eastward, while in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and portions of Missouri high winds have proved injurious. In the central and western gulf states the week has been generally favorable, but in the south Atlantic and portions of the east gulf states excessively heavy rains have caused much damage. On the Pacific coast the conditions have been favorable.

Corn has made rapid progress toward maturity under the abnormally high temperature conditions, a large part of the crop in states where it is usually exposed to danger from frosts being now safe, and the remainder will mature earlier than usual. Late corn has been seriously injured by hot winds in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, while heavy rains have caused rotting and sprouting in the South Atlantic and gulf states.

Cotton has suffered seriously from rust, shedding and insects over the eastern portion of the cotton belt, from which sections numerous reports of rotting and sprouting are also received, especially in Georgia and the Carolinas, where the rain fall has been exceptionally heavy. In Louisiana and Texas reports of shedding and damage by insects are less numerous than in the preceding week. In the last named state rain is needed for late corn. Cotton is opening rapidly in all districts and picking is progressing favorably over the central and western portions, but has been retarded by rains in portions of the eastern section.

Most of the early tobacco has been cut and housed under favorable conditions, and the late crop is generally promising. The soil conditions over the central and northern districts of the country east of the Mississippi river have continued favorable for plowing, but in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska it has been too dry for this work.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, September 6, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot, demand fair with prices barely steady; middling uplands 3 9-32, sales 10,000 bales; American 9,600; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,000; American 900.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
September	......	3 11½	Sellers
September and October	3 08-64	3 09½	Buyers
October and November	3 08-64	3 07½	Sellers
November and December	3 07-64	3 07	Buyers
December and January	3 07-64	3 07	"
January and February	3 07-64	3 07	"
February and March	3 07-64	3 07½	Sellers
March and April	3 08-64	3 08½	Buyers
April and May	......	3 09	Sellers
May and June	......	3 10	"

Futures closed steady.

New York, September 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; gulf 6; sales 944 bales, net receipts none, gross none, stock 46,935.

New Orleans, September 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 75, receipts 1,268, stock 60,268.

Galveston, September 6.—Cotton easy; middling 5 7-16; sales 639, receipts 3,416, stock 38,849.

Mobile, September 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¼, receipts 76, stock 6,113.

Savannah, September 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅛; sales 31, receipts 277, stock 716.

Charleston, September 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5; receipts 80, stock 4,272.

Wilmington, September 6.—Cotton dull; middling 5¼; receipts 156, stock 6,255.

Norfolk, September 6.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; sales 47, receipts 14, stock 3,458.

Baltimore, September 6.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; stock 1,500.

Boston, September 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; receipts net 249, gross 352.

Philadelphia, September 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; stock 2,588.

Memphis, September 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¼; sales 125, receipts 219, stock 14,579.

Augusta, September 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16@5½; sales 198, receipts 342, stock 2,756.

Houston, Tex., September 6.—Cotton steady, 1-16c. down; middling 5⅝; sales 618, receipts 12,803, stock 16,407.

St. Louis, September 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 5 7-16; sales 200, receipts 430, shipments 431, stock 23,556.

ARMSTRONG-GLENN LIBRARY.

The Young Men's Library Association May Become the Fortunate Owner.

Some friends of the Young Men's Library have made the suggestion that the Armstrong-Glenn library be purchased for the institution. The matter is under consideration.

Dr. Armstrong's library was one of the finest private collections in the south. Colonel W. C. Glenn added to it and it is an exceptionally fine collection, numbering probably 3,500 of the best works in literature. Many of the books have an added value by reason of Dr. Armstrong's annotations.

Some years ago a movement was started to buy this collection for the Young Men's Library, but the collection was withdrawn from sale before the negotiations could be completed.

At yesterday's meeting of the library board the matter was referred to a committee, with Mr. Frank Weldon chairman, with power to act. If the collection can be secured it will be a great addition to the Young Men's Library.

WHY TROOPS WERE NOT PAID.

Colonels of Fifteen Regiments Requested That Payment Be Deferred.

Washington, September 6.—Considerable complaint has reached the war department from various parts of the country because the volunteer troops in Cuba did not receive their pay. In most instances the pay of the volunteers was three months in arrears and he government has been criticised for not paying the men promptly.

Now that the troops have returned to the United States it develops that the men were not paid because the colonels of fifteen regiments requested the paymaster general to withhold the money due the troops until they should return to the United States.

Paymaster General Stanton says that the government had an efficient corps of paymasters and plenty of money in Cuba and could have paid the men promptly, but for the requests made by the officers commanding the regiments.

THEY WILL BECOME HISTORICAL.

Safe Conduct Documents for Spanish Ships Are in Great Demand.

Washington, September 6.—When the government entered into a contract for the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago there was prepared for the various ships to be engaged in that duty a safe conduct. This document was prepared in the war department and signed by the president and countersigned by Secretary Day as secretary of state.

Twelve of these instruments were prepared and signed, but were not used, as the safe conduct was granted by cable message through the state department. There has been quite a desire to possess copies of the conduct, as it is believed they will in time become historical, but all have been distributed.

Documents of an official character with the autograph of the president and the secretary of state, together with the great seal of the United States, are no very easy to obtain, hence the desire for these copies by those who knew of their existence.

TREASURE SHIP FROM YUKON.

Steamer Portland Brings in Miners with Fortunes in Gold Dust.

San Francisco, September 6.—The steamer Portland, just arrived from St. Michael with about $1,500,000 worth of gold dust and nuggets, brought six boxes of the precious metal belonging to the Canadian Bank of Commerce and three boxes for the Alaska Commercial Company, each box weighing over 250 pounds.

The Portland brought news of a rich strike on the Yukon in American territory. The headwaters of Kayukuk have panned out rich and 400 men are digging there and twice that number are waiting to sledge there this winter. Kayukuk is about 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Yukon and is about 600 miles in length. It is this side of Minook and from the latter place, from Fort Hamilton and Circle City the prospectors will go in this winter.

"There is rest for the weary."
And there is a positive cure for that tired feeling.
You'll find it in Hood's Sarsaparilla.
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's.

BONDED WAREHOUSES NEEDED.

Commander at Santiago Instructed To Rent Buildings.

Washington, September 6.—The government is doing what it can to facilitate the operation of trade in the Cuban and Porto Rican ports that come under the possession of the United States's forces.

The department has been advised by representatives of large commercial houses in New York that bonded warehouses are badly needed at Santiago, particularly, and that the absence of these facilities is doing much to prevent commerce from resuming its normal channels and imposing loss upon American trade. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn referred these complaints to the secretary of the treasury. Acting under his advice, the secretary of the treasury sent the following telegram, under date September 5th:

"Commander General, Santiago—You are authorized to lease a building for the storage of imported merchandise not entered at the custom house, and upon which duties may be paid at any time within ninety days after importation, as provided in paragraph 14, customs regulations. Storage to be at the sole risk of importers and every expense connected therewith to be paid by the importers."

ROADS SUFFERED GREAT DAMAGE

The Flood Was the Worst in Years for the Rail Lines.

NEARLY ALL ARE RUNNING NOW

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Resumes Through Service Tonight.

THE MURPHY BRANCH IS STILL TORN UP

Miles and Miles of Roadbed in Lower Part of State Were Under Water for Several Days.

NEARLY ALL THE RAILROADS IN this section have reopened their lines. The Central is all right again and so are the Plant system, the Georgia and Alabama and the Florida Central and Peninsular. The Southern was the first to get its line open. Nothing was heard yesterday from the Georgia's Macon branch.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northen will start a through train from Atlanta to Knoxville tonight. That road was the worst sufferer of all. It lost bridges on both its main line and its Murphy branch. The main line will be opened today.

General Manager McWilliams telegraphed yesterday that he was just starting to walk to Murphy to see what the damage was. It will be some days yet before that branch is open.

The aggregate loss suffered by the roads is heavy. Down in the eastern part of the state some of the lines were under water for many miles. That section of country is flat and when the Savannah river gets over its banks and flows across to the Chattahoochee there is a stretch of country from fifteen to thirty miles wide under water.

The rapidity with which washouts are repaired and roadbeds are restored is one of the marvels of modern railroading. So long as a break remains in a line there is, practically speaking, no road. Everything is tied up and managers bend every effort to get their roadbed in shape so that they can resume operations.

While the flood was at its worst passengers traveled hundreds of miles out of their way to reach their destination. Some travelers came from Charleston to Atlanta to get to Jacksonville. In emergencies of that kind railroads help one another out. The more fortunate roads, as an act of courtesy, carry passengers around without extra cash to them.

Last week's floods were the worst in extent that the railroads in the southeast have experienced in years. Individual cases have occurred where a road has suffered greater damage perhaps from floods, but last week the roads suffered literally from the mountains to the sea.

THE CORN CROP IS RUINED.

In the River and Creek Bottoms the Loss Is Total.

"Bottom" corn along the rivers and creeks was ruined by last week's flood.

Thousands of acres of fine corn were ruined. The Chattahoochee was so high that water backed up for two miles along some of its tributary creeks. Along Flat creek and Mud creek in Hall county, for instance, the back water completely covered the corn two miles away from the river. Not a tassel was in sight in the creek bottoms. The water stood still for a day or two and the cornstalks and ears were covered with mud. When the water subsided the corn was ruined. The loss is very heavy on the farmers.

NEW APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE.

Mr. W. F. Pattillo and Mr. C. W. Chears Make New Connections.

Mr. W. F. Pattillo, Jr., has been appointed soliciting agent of the Georgia and Alabama railroad with headquarters in Atlanta. He succeeds Mr. C. W. Chears, who has accepted the position of commercial agent of the Central railroad at Columbus.

Mr. Pattillo is now with the Georgia Southern and Florida. Formerly he represented the Memphis and Charleston here.

Mr. Chears is well known all through this territory and Columbus is his old home.

Mr. R. D. Bowles, of New Orleans, becomes commercial agent at Columbus for the Georgia and Alabama, succeeding Mr. W. P. Levis, who accepted a position with the Central at Savannah.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Paine, Murphy & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

1-8 STOCKS | PHONE 1642 | 1-16 GRAIN

ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

205-206-207 Gould Building.

John W. Dickey

STOCK AND BOND BROKER

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited,

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALEARS IN

Investment Securities.

NO. 3 EAST ALABAMA ST.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect August 21st,

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡18	Jacksonville	4 15 am	‡13	Chattanooga	4 20 am
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick	5 20 am
‡35	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
76	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 30 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	17	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡71	Fort Valley	10 20 am	12	Richmond	7 50 am
19	Macon	10 40 am	18	Macon	8 10 am
19	Columbus	10 40 am	23	Camp Hobson	9 15 am
‡78	Birmingham	11 30 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
‡10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 m
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	19	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡24	Camp Hobson	6 05 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm
‡14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*3	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 56 am
‡103	Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104	Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105	Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11	Macon	11 20 am	‡110	Hapeville	2 30 pm
‡109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
‡113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114	Jonesboro	5 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
‡73	Marietta	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
‡91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 20 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 50 pm	‡37	Selma	4 00 pm
12	College Park	6 50 am	11	College Park	5 40 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 50 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡8	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
‡	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 m
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Daily Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	8 30 pm
Daily Murphy	7 30 pm	‡Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."

Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Beginning June 19th, the ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 7 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.

Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.

J. E. W. FIELDS,
G. P. A., Marietta, Ga
J. H. McWILLIAMS,
T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 21st, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 1? Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 45 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	......	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	......	......	11 30 am	8 45 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	
Ar Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm		
Ar Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm		
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am		
Ar New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am		
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	
Ar Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 20, Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 11
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 55 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm			7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm			8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm			9 30 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13	No. 7.	No. 9
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis			7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 30 pm		7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am		1 10 am
Ar. Louisville			7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv. Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 31 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Aug. 14, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 31 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 60 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 13 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 36 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	8 50 p m
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	9 18 p m
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	10 18 p m
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	11 30 p m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston	5 29 a m		
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m		
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m		
Leave Selma		8 40 a m	
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	7 25 p m
Leave Columbus	5 20 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	12 28 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 13 p m	12 25 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	1 33 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 26 a m	6 21 p m	3 21 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 10 p m	

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining cars, New York and New Orleans.

Nos. 35 and 36 solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
Geo. C. Smith, Pres. and Gen'l Manager, Atlanta, Ga.
Geo. W. Allen, Trav. Pass. Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta.
E. E. Kirby, City Ticket Agent.
H. D. Ellis, Trav. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN and SOCIETY.

An October Wedding in the Country.

The wedding of Miss Ceribel Venable, the eldest daughter of Mr. William H. Venable, and Dr. Arthur Kellogg, of Hartford, Conn., will be solemnized the evening of October 12th at 6:30 o'clock at the Venable country home at Stone Mountain. A special train will convey the wedding guests from Atlanta, returning the same evening, and the wedding promises to be one beautifully picturesque and surrounded by all the charm and romance of the old-fashioned country weddings. The spacious cottage will be decorated with golden rod and the radiantly tinted blossoms that color the woods in early autumn.

The ceremony will be performed in the Japanese pavilion in the rear of the cottage and the decorations will be elaborate and appropriate. The lovely young bride will have as her attendants her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Venable; her sister, Miss Bob Venable, and Misses Annie Nash, Stacey Earnest, Catherine Gay, Nannie Nicholson, Lila Wing and her two little nephews, Walter and William Hill Venable. Dr. Robert Taft, of New York city, will be best man and there will be no groomsmen.

The bride's gown will be of white satin duchesse and has been sent as a gift from the groom's favorite aunt, who at present resides in China. The corsage will be trimmed in rose point lace, which Miss Venable prizes very highly, as it was worn by her mother and intended by the latter for her daughter's wedding gown.

The bridesmaids will wear white gowns and carry white roses, tied with gold colored ribbons. An elegant reception and luncheon will follow the ceremony and the bridal party will arrive in Atlanta in time for the train leaving for the north at 11 o'clock. The honeymoon will be spent in Virginia and Dr. Kellogg will take his bride to a lovely old home in Hartford, Conn.

Young Ladies Respond Generously to All Appeals.

The Atlanta Relief Association held an important meeting yesterday morning at the Capital City Club, Miss Ella Powell presiding. After the reading of the minutes several important letters were read, most of them acknowledging money sent to the association to meet various appeals.

The first letter read was from Mrs. William B. Lowe, who, in accepting honorary membership in the organization, complimented the young ladies in the noble work they were doing.

A letter of graceful expression was from Colonel Alexander Lawton, of the First Georgia regiment, in acknowledgment of a check for $100 sent to the sick soldiers in his regiment. Another letter was from Dr. Swift, of Camp Hobson, acknowledging a check for $15 and stating that more money would be very acceptable. Immediate action was taken on this letter and the treasurer authorized to send to Dr. Swift a check for $21, half the amount realized at the lawn party recently given under the auspices of Miss Kenan's committee.

Miss Powell referred to the published statement that money was needed by the sick soldiers of the Third regiment and reminded the young ladies that their first care was the regiments going out from Atlanta. She referred to the fact that a request had been officially made that when assistance was needed in the hospitals of the regiment the Atlanta Relief Association should be informed.

In view of this fact several members of the association contended that there would seem to be no reason to send money unless asked for by the regiment. Others believed that the published statement made by a lady who had visited the camp at Griffin that that money would be appreciated in the hospital was sufficient to warrant the sending of money there without authoritative appeal being made for it.

After some discussion it was decided to send a check to the regiment hospital and the secretary was instructed to write reminding Colonel Candler that the Atlanta Relief Association stood in continued readiness to meet any needs there might be among his sick soldiers.

In the matter of raising more funds for the treasury, which has of late been called upon to meet state and national appeals, several propositions were put before the association as to entertainments. Among these was the offer made by Mr. T. C. DeLeon to give a parlor entertainment at any date that the ladies should name. It was decided favorably and the entire proceeds will go toward the funds of the association. A committee was appointed to call upon Mrs. W. B. Lowe and ask that she permit the use of her home for the occasion. Mr. DeLeon's talent in the literary line and his ability as a reader and delineator of character assure his audiences always a great treat. His entertainment for the Atlanta Relief Association will be the social event of the coming week.

Another proposition submitted for the consideration of the association and referred to a committee was that of the presentation of an opera the latter part of the month. The proposition was made by a well-known business man of Atlanta and a coterie of prominent musical artists, desirous of doing their part toward the patriotic cause of the association.

Besides the opera, which will probably be the "Mikado," the popularity of which has recently revived, a number of vaudeville specialties will be introduced and the entertainment in every sense a very brilliant one. A committee was appointed to act in this matter at once.

The chairman of the hospital committee made a most interesting report, reflecting great credit in her devotion to and success in the work and the generosity of the association. She desired that thanks for assistance in various ways be extended to Mr. S. H. Barnett, Mr. Joseph Partello, Mrs. Dodge, Miss Susie Harwood, Mrs. James W. English, Mrs. Freeman and all the merchants who made reductions in all goods purchased for the hospital.

As several members of the association were not familiar with the constitution and by-laws, the president requested that the secretary read them and that they be again published in the morning paper for those not present at the meeting. They are as follows:

"Whereas, It has been published in the daily papers of Atlanta that the volunteer soldiers from this city, who are now in Tampa, Fla., are suffering many hardships on account of a lack of money, and that an emergency fund in the hands of the officers of the battalion is an immediate necessity; be it

"Resolved 1, That we form an organization to be known as the Atlanta Relief Association, to continue until the close of the present war.

"2. That the officers of this organization shall be a president, a vice president, a treasurer, a secretary, an assistant secretary. These officers shall serve one year.

"3. That a board of directors be appointed, the number of which may be increased from time to time at the pleasure of the majority of the board of directors.

"4. That the president of this association shall appoint an executive committee of ten from the board of directors.

"5. The board of directors shall hold monthly meetings on the first Thursday of each month at 4 p. m., and oftener if necessary, on the call of the president. Notice of said meeting and time and place will be given through the city press.

"6. The president shall preside over all meetings, countersign all checks, and appoint necessary committees. The president shall be ex-officio a member of all committees.

"7. In the absence of the president the vice president shall fulfill all duties of the president.

"8. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board, and keep correct minutes of the proceedings thereof on a book, provided for that purpose.

"9. The treasurer shall have custody of all the funds of the association. She shall keep said funds in such bank or banks as the executive committee may direct. Such funds to be kept in her name as treasurer of the association. She shall issue receipts for all money received, and take proper vouchers for all disbursements. She shall report to the regular meeting of the executive committee all receipts and disbursements previously made, and shall also make the same report to the board of directors. The treasurer shall not pay out any of the funds of the association except by order of the executive committee or the board of directors.

"10. All payments shall be made by check, and all checks shall be countersigned by the president. The treasurer shall also keep the books in which all receipts and disbursements should be entered, said books to be subject to inspection of the executive committee or any committee appointed by the board for that purpose.

"11. The executive committee shall hold their regular meetings at 4 p. m. on Tuesdays of each week; place of meeting to be designated by a majority of said committee.

"12. Six members of the executive committee and ten of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Special meetings of the executive committee may be called at any time by the chairman of the committee.

"13. The foregoing rules shall be in force, and they are hereby adopted for the government of this association, subject to alteration or amendment by a majority of the board of directors at their regular meetings."

"Amendment 1—Be it resolved, That while restricted to certain expenditures, in emergency cases this association is authorized to extend the scope of its duties in the distribution of money."

On June 1st of the present year many of the young women of Atlanta resolved to organize a society for the purpose of aiding the soldiers who have enlisted, or who may hereafter enlist in the Georgia regiments of volunteers, United States army, in the war against Spain.

After preliminary steps were taken, the society was properly organized and officered, having a board of directors and executive committee and it was then and there determined to perpetuate said organization until the close of said war, and to name the same the Atlanta Relief Association, and by their united efforts to raise by subscription and other proper means, such sums of money as they could obtain, said funds to be used in supplying the actual needs of said soldiers, and in exceptional cases the needs of those dependent upon them which are not supplied by the government. The following resolution was therefore adopted:

"Resolved, That we tender to the good people of Atlanta who have so generously come to our support on various occasions our sincere and heartfelt thanks. Be it further

"Resolved, That we hereby renew our pledge to stand together and work for the further accomplishment of the purpose of this organization, so long as our help may be needed, or until the close of the present war. Be it further

"Resolved, That this association will not be amalgamated or merged with any other organization, state or national, and that all the funds raised by the efforts of its members shall be distributed to the troops now in the field, or who may hereafter enlist, through their proper officers, and by the executive board of this organization."

Stewart-Walsh.

Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock Miss Estelle Cecelia Walsh and Mr. Frederick Thomas Stewart were married at the Church of the Sacred Heart.

No floral decorations were needed in this handsome structure, the chief beauty of which lies in its white simplicity. Wurm's orchestra played several selections before the bridal party arrived and announced their coming with the Lohengrin march. "O Promise Me," was softly played throughout the ceremony, and the march from Tannhauser afterwards.

After the family was seated, the ushers, Messrs. John Murphy, Ed Kelley, Peter Lynch and John Malone, entered and were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Ollie Austin, Miss Lizzie Cannon, Mrs. W. J. Lynch and Miss Jimmie Stewart, who wore exquisite ribbon-trimmed gowns of organdie over colored silk. They carried La France roses. The groomsmen, Messrs. A. H. Gray, W. J. Lynch, James Kelley and Oscar West, preceded Miss Lillie Stewart, the maid of honor, who wore a dainty white chiffon over silk. The bride entered with her cousin, Mr. Walter Young, and wore an elegant toilet of white duchesse satin with pearl passementerie, and carried bride roses. Little Miss Madeline Walsh and Master Eddie Friese scattered flowers before the bride, and preceded her to the altar, where she was met by the groom and his best man, Mr. H. S. Cheney. After the ceremony a large number of friends were entertained at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Walsh. The house was artistically decorated with palms and smilax, and an elegant supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left on the night train for the north, where they will remain several weeks.

The Prettiest Lady.

Wadley, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—The ladies of Wadley gave an entertainment at the city hall for the benefit of Wadley Methodist Episcopal church. The profits exceeded $50. Miss Theo Eve was declared the prettiest young lady in the city by 68 votes. She was opposed by Miss Minnie B. Moxley, who received 52 votes, the prize being a very fine cake. A handsome handkerchief box was awarded to Miss Sallie Battle as the most popular young lady in the city.

Wardlaw-Collins.

Rome, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Announcements have been issued of the marriage of Mr. Joseph Eugene Wardlaw, of this city, to Miss Ella Tacoa Collins at the home of the bride's mother in Cartersville, on September 15th. Mr. Wardlaw is a popular young business man of this city and Miss Collins is one of the handsomest and most charming young women in Cartersville. The marriage will be a quiet one, only relatives and a few friends being invited.

Social Items.

Dr. and Mrs. James N. Ellis arrived in the city last night, and will make their permanent residence in Atlanta.

***

Colonel and Mrs. T. B. Neal have taken the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, on Peachtree, until January.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter will occupy the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunter Smith till November.

***

Miss Hattie Mae Mitchell will spend the month of October in New York city.

***

Mrs. Edmund Leighton Tyler and Miss Jennie Gibbs are the guests of Mrs. Martin Amorous.

***

It was stated in yesterday's Constitution that Miss Gould had sent $5 to the Georgia division of the National War and Relief Association. The amount should have been $500.

***

Mr. Frank Wheat has returned from New York.

***

The infant son of Mr. E. T. Morgan is critically ill at his home, corner Jackson street and Highland avenue.

***

Miss Julia M. Bellingrath is at Warm Springs.

***

Major and Mrs. Nash will return from Huntsville, Ala., this week.

***

The friends of Mrs. Eustace Speer will regret to learn of her continued illness.

***

Mrs. Dan Speer will take possession of her Peachtree home this fall and spend the winter in Atlanta.

***

Captain English and the Misses English are expected home the first of October.

***

Mr. Arthur Houree is rapidly recovering from his recent illness.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Thomas, of Atlanta, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas, in Griffin.

***

The ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

***

Mrs. James Jackson has returned from Monteagle.

***

The board of the Florence Crittenton Home will meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Atlanta Woman's Club.

***

Mr. Mays Ball has returned from North Carolina.

***

The friends of Mr. J. W. Butts, the architect, will be glad to learn that he is able to be out, after a three weeks' illness.

***

The following notice, which recently appeared in The Boston Globe, will be of interest to Atlantians. The bride was at the Agnes Scott Institute for two years, having graduated there in music. She is a niece of the late Campbell Wallace, Jr., of Marietta.

"Miss Emma B. Warren, of Boston, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., was married to Mr. William L. Showers, a member of the Boston bar at the summer home of the bride's friends, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Sturgis, at Green Hill, Nantucket, on Thursday. Miss Warren is the only daughter of Mrs. Anna V. Warren, of No. 69 St. Germain street, where Mr. and Mrs. Showers will be at home after October 1st. Miss Warren is known among the younger musical set. Mr. Showers is a former resident of Philadelphia, but has lived here for nearly three years."

THE PASSING THRONG.

Since the suspension of The Commercial Mr. B. M. Blackburn has been at his home, 236 Capitol avenue, for the greater part of the time, suffering with insomnia, brought about by overwork. It was an attack of nervous prostration that seriously threatened his life last summer, and led him to resign his connection with the paper.

"It was too great a strain on my nervous force," said he yesterday, in speaking of his retirement, "and while I might have kept The Commercial alive for years had I remained with it, still I saw that the struggle of the publication was wearing my life away, and my resignation was the only sensible solution of the problem."

In speaking of his plans for the future Mr. Blackburn said:

"My first work will be to write an inside history of the career of The Commercial, showing how the paper was kept up for five years without a dollar's capital to start on. In this publication will appear some of the editorials that made the paper a power in local and state, and even national affairs, and the whole will be seasoned by some impressions of worthy men with whom I have met in that time. These personal impressions, while pleasing (since they will speak only of such men as I can indorse), yet will be just what I think of the characters analyzed. In this connection, I desire to say that stale biography will be subordinated to racy, truthful and entertaining delineation of character. The inside history of my newspaper career, although rich enough, will be well seasoned with some sensational and unpublished personal experiences.

"It is my purpose to mail a copy of this publication (it will be printed in magazine style) to every Caucasian home in Atlanta and to print 5,000 extra copies for such use as may be desired. I will do this because I know that it will be kept in nearly every library, and is destined to attract more than passing press comment. In order to defray the cost of such a publication I will use a certain number of the pages for such advertising as I may prefer to offer, taking care not to allow it to interfere with the intellectual cast of the work, which is to represent the best product of my pen."

Those who appreciate the independence and originality of Mr. Blackburn's pen look forward to the publication to which he refers with considerable interest. It is known that in his last sacrifice he transferred to his creditors his salary, $250, coming to him from the receivership. He has a host of friends who will wish for his future success.

***

Captain James K. Wright, of Madison, was in the city yesterday.

***

Hon. Martin V. Calvin, of Augusta, is in the city. He reports that the heavy rains of the past few months have done but little damage to the crops along Savannah river except in the fields in the very low lands.

***

Mr. J. S. Edwards, formerly of Athens, but now a prominent business man of Chattanooga, passed through the city yesterday, en route to Asheville, N. C.

***

Dr. J. Northrop Smith, a member of the last house of representatives from Crawford county, was in the city yesterday.

***

Justice Hal T. Lewis was in the city yesterday.

***

Captain C. M. Robinson, of Thomasville, is in the city on business.

***

Mr. T. H. Boone, the well-known capitalist, came up from Macon last night and will be in the city for a few days on business.

***

Ex-Senator C. P. Monroe, of Buena Vista, is in the city on legal business.

***

Senator A. S. Clay spent yesterday in Atlanta.

***

Mr. John B Stapleton, a prominent business man of Jefferson county, is in the city, a guest of Colonel W. L. Peel.

***

Congressman Livingston was in the city yesterday.

***

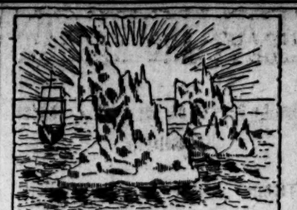
Hon. S. G. McLendon, of Thomasville, is in the city.

***

Captain B. F. Cook, chief of police of Athens, is in the city.

***

Colonel John W. Akin, of Cartersville, was in the city yesterday.



COOL AS AN ICEBERG A Gas Stove

PRICE $10.00 AND $12.00 CONNECTED. ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

STILL BEHIND IN LOCAL RAINFALL

For Past Eight Years Rainfall Has Been Below Normal.

UNUSUALLY HEAVY THIS YEAR

Only 2.01 Inches Behind the Total Rainfall of Last Year.

OLD "DOG DAY" ADAGE HAS BEEN ROUTED

The Record Shows Heaviest Rainfall When No Rain Occurred on First of the "Dog Days."

FOR SOME TIME PAST THE RAIN has fallen in torrents, and it is generally considered by the "oldest inhabitant," who always keeps up with matters of this kind, that the past few months have been record-breakers. The weather man says that such has not been the case, and brings forward his records to prove the assertion.

While it is true that up to the present time we are only a little behind the total rainfall of last year, still a great deal more rain will have to fall to make 1898 a record-breaker. The next two months are considered by the weather bureau as being dry, and it is probable that they will prove so this year.

At present we are only about 2.01 inches behind the total rainfall of last year. At the end of 1897 the rainfall amounted to exactly 39.25 inches, and yesterday the record showed that 37.25 inches had fallen during the past eight months.

With the present record to our credit, and if only the normal is reached each month for the balance of the year, 51.35 inches will be the register.

As regards rainfall, the months of July, August and thus far in September the precipitation has been abnormally heavy, and the records show that we are now only 1.16 inches behind for the year. So far in September, 3.34 inches have fallen, which makes it 1.67 inches ahead for the normal of the month. "Normal" is only another way of expressing average, and in this instance is determined by striking a average of the amount of rain that has fallen for a given number of years. Usually the normal is determined after five years, and it has been found that it rarely differs very much from the preceding normal. The yearly normal now is represented by 52.00 inches, and comparisons are made from these figures.

If, with the present register of 37.25 inches, and circumstances are such that the remaining months of the year will be normal, the rainfall for the entire year will only be .65 inches behind the yearly normal.

Year a Record Breaker.

The weather bureau was established in 1879, and during these nineteen years 1888 has proved to be the record-breaker. In that year just 64.98 inches of rain fell, which made it 12.98 inches ahead of the normal. The next year, 1889, the register was 54.75 inches, 2.75 inches ahead of normal, but the succeeding years have all been behind normal, with varying records. The year 1896 is behind the yearly normal just 17.88 inches, and holds the record thus far for being an unusually dry year.

The combined deficiencies for the past eight years amounts to something like six feet and a half as compared with the total normal for that number of years. The year 1889 was almost an average year, but since then we have been steadily dropping behind, until the present year, which bids fair to become a normal year, and with the chances in its favor of being an abnormally wet one.

The following is a correct record of the past ten years in regard to their register: 1888 was above normal 12.98 inches; 1889 was above normal 2.75 inches; 1890 was below normal 9.40 inches; 1891 was below normal 2.03 inches; 1892 was below normal 2.13 inches; 1893 was below normal 15.57 inches, 1894 was below normal 11.08 inches; 1895 was below normal 6.08 inches; 1896 was below normal 17.88 inches, and 1897 was below normal 12.74 inches.

The old saying that if it rains on the first day of "dog days" it will rain continuously for forty days, has been utterly routed by the weather bureau, and it has been found that in the years when it has rained on the first of the "dog days"— July 28th—the succeeding month of August has not been an abnormally wet month.

In 1879 it rained on the first of the "dog days," and the rainfall for the month of August of that year amounted to 4.76 inches, which is only .05 inches above the August normal, and during the supposed forty days that it should have rained it only rained fourteen days. The next year that it rained on July 28th was 1882, and the rainfall amounted to 5.56 inches, 1.15 inches above the monthly normal, and it rained eighteen days. In 1884 only 2.06 inches fell for the month, which was 2.65 inches below the normal, and it only rained ten days. In 1887 just 7.51 inches fell, being 2.80 inches above normal, and it rained twelve days. In the succeeding years of 1890, 1891 and 1893, when it rained on the first of the "dog days," the rainfall was below normal, and it did not rain for the necessary number of days.

On the other hand, it has been found that the heaviest rainfall, with one exception, has occurred when it did not rain on the first of the "dog days." It has also been found that four out of every seven years are below the normal August rainfall, which has been determined as 4.71 inches.

THE WEATHER.

An area of very high barometric pressure overlies the western states and two smaller areas of less intensity still linger on the south Atlantic and gulf coasts, while the low pressure district has moved to the eastern part of the lake region and New York.

A line from New England to Texas divides the country into two distinct temperature regions. On the northwest side of this line the temperature is 56 to 70 degrees and on the southeast 70 to 86.

Light rains have fallen in the north central states and thunder showers in the southeast.

A wind of forty miles per hour is reported from Huron, S. D.

Local Report for September 6th.

Daily mean temperature	78
Daily normal temperature	74
Highest temperature	86
Lowest temperature	69
Total rainfall during twelve hours	.61
Deficiency of precipitation	1.45

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. September 6, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation, inches, 12 hrs.
New York, clear	76	84	.01
Norfolk, clear	84	92	.00
Charlotte, rain	74	88	.06
Raleigh, cloudy	76	90	.00
Wilmington, clear	78	90	T
Charleston, clear	80	88	.00
Augusta, clear	84	92	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy	80	92	.00
Jupiter, cloudy	80	86	.00
Key West, pt. cl'dy	82	88	T
Atlanta, pt. cl'dy	80	86	.01
Tampa, cloudy	74	88	.04
Pensacola, cloudy	78	84	T
Montgomery, cloudy	84	90	.00
Vicksburg, clear	86	90	.00
New Orleans, clear	82	90	T
Port Eads, cloudy	80	86	.16
Palestine, clear	88	94	.00
Galveston, cloudy	84	88	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	84	84	.00
Buffalo, clear	74	76	.50
Detroit, clear	72	82	.16
Chicago, clear	68	74	T
Memphis, cloudy	78	90	.00
Chattanooga, clear	80	88	.00
Knoxville, clear	76	88	T
Cincinnati, clear	78	86	.00
St. Paul, clear	56	58	.00
St. Louis, clear	62	74	.32
Kansas City, clear	60	62	.12
Omaha, clear	66	70	T
Huron, clear	60	62	.00
Rapid City, clear	60	62	.00
North Platte, clear	66	68	.00
Dodge City, pt. cl'dy	68	70	.00
Abilene, cloudy	64	86	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

"The Grecian dames are sunburned."
—Tro. and Cres., Act I, Scene 3.
Our dames soon rid themselves of this trouble; they use Pond's Extract.

Week and Sickly.

System run down. Strength all gone. Sallow and don't care whether you live or die. You have dyspepsia. Take a few doses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and it will cure you. It strengthens and beautifies the complexion. For sale everywhere.

Cut Prices on School Books

At John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Cincinnati, O., September 19-22, 1898.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway has put in a rate of 1 1-3 fares for the round trip to Cincinnati, O., for the above occasion. Tickets on sale on certificate not later September 17th to 20th. For full information apply to any A., K. and N. agent, or J. H. McWilliams, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., or J. E. W. Fields, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga. 9-4-15t

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

You Are Dying.

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.



MOTHERS LOOKING FOR STYLISH, HONEST BOYS'

Suits at reasonable prices will find our assortment to their liking. Our Boys' Clothes are made upon honor. We show large assortments and can please your eyes and purses.

Prices range from $1.50 to $7.50, sizes from 4 to 16.

Special bargains in All-wool Knee Pants at 50c, 75c and $1.00, worth 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

Your money back if you want it.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
BOYS' AND MEN'S OUTFITTERS,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

After . . . . .

After the Hot Wave the Cool Spell,
After the Thin Coat the Fall Overcoat,
After the Straw Hat the Derby.

The seasons change and our stocks change with them. Look on our counters and you'll see all the new effects, and the prices are so low that business is kept intensely alive. No dull days here—no depression. Active all the time.

The Event in School Suits.

Boys' Three-piece Suits, Reefer Suits, Double-breasted Suits, Sailor Suits and Middy Suits in weights that are right for now at tremendous reductions. We sacrifice profits and part of cost in order to secure the space they occupy.

Boys' Hats, Caps and Furnishings—best rounded and most temptingly marked stocks in town. This store is decidedly headquarters.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
38 Whitehall Street.

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

KREIS STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS.
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS Cleaned and Dyed in superior manner. No. 13 Trinity avenue.

SIGN PAINTING.
SIGN PAINTING. Grant-Wells Co. Up-to-date. 7½ South Broad. Phone 509.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
CANCERS, DROPSY, FITS, Blood Poison, Private Diseases, Female Complaints, etc., cured by expert specialist. Opium and Morphine habits cured at home in two weeks. Dr. O. H. Snider, Atlanta, Ga.

PATIENTS LEAVE CAMP HOBSON

Twenty-Five Sick Soldiers from Lithia Reach the Post Yesterday Afternoon.

A hospital car with twenty-five sick soldiers from Camp Hobson, at Lithia Springs, arrived at Fort McPherson yesterday afternoon.

The patients were carried from the coach to the different hospital buildings at the post in stretchers and some time was required to remove all the men, as the greatest care had to be taken in handling them.

Of the twenty-five recruits that came yesterday more than half of them are sick with typhoid fever, while the rest are suffering with malaria and dysentery. None of them are dangerously ill and it is hoped that all will be able to join their commands after a short stay at Fort McPherson.

The sick are being sent to Atlanta from Lithia Springs preparatory to the breaking up of the camp at that place, and in the next few days other trains will arrive, bringing the last of the sick recruits.

No deaths occurred among the patients at the post yesterday and those in the hospital tents, most of whom have typhoid fever, were nearly all doing as well as could be expected. Of the 300 fever patients now at the post, it is the opinion of Major Taylor that the great majority of them will recover, while only a very few are considered in a dangerous condition.

For the past two weeks an average of twenty convalescents a day have been given furloughs or orders to join their commands, wherever they happen to be stationed. At the same rate it will be only a short time before the wards and hospital tents will be emptied of their occupants, provided no more men are brought from Tampa and Fernandina on the hospital train.

The best medicine you can take is that which builds a solid foundation for health in pure, rich blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Omaha Excursion, One-Half Rate, September 27th.

Governor Northen, chairman of the Georgia state commission, Omaha exposition, is arranging for a delightful excursion from all points in Georgia to Omaha. Tickets will be on sale at all coupon ticket offices in Georgia to Omaha and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold September 27th, good returning fifteen days after date of sale.

The Georgia state commissioners to the Omaha exposition, the Georgia Press Association, directors of the Cotton States International exposition, mayors, members of city councils and prominent people from Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Columbus, Thomasville, Rome and other Georgia cities are arranging for a party to leave Atlanta on special train at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday, September 27th, via the N. C. & St. L. railway to Nashville, L. & N. railroad to St. Louis, Missouri Pacific to Kansas City and Omaha.

If one hundred or more tickets can be sold, a special train, consisting of Pullman cars and day coaches will be run from Atlanta to Omaha, through without change.

It is important to know how many will join the party at Atlanta. If you desire sleeping car accommodations, write to C. P. Walker, ticket agent, union depot, Atlanta, or J. A. Thomas, city ticket agent, 1 North Pryor st., Atlanta, for such reservations as you may desire.

The railroad fare from Atlanta to Omaha and return will be $29.50. Sleeping car fare will be $6.50 for double berths from Atlanta to Omaha.

Special train will stop at convenient hours for meals en route.

Friday, September 30th, has been designated by the authorities of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Company as "Georgia Day."

All visitors from Georgia will assemble at the auditorium in the forenoon. An interesting programme has been arranged to celebrate the occasion. Brief addresses will be made by prominent officers from the state and replies to speeches of welcome by the authorities of the exposition company.

General Joseph Wheeler has been invited by the Georgia commission to be their guest on this occasion, and it is hoped that he will accept. If he does, he will make the prominent speech.

It is hoped by the Georgia commissioners that at least 200 representative men and women of Georgia will form the party and be present to do honor to Georgia day.

For further information call upon or write to C. E. HARMAN,
Gen. Pas. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
9-7 wed sat td

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1898.

Account of this occasion the Southern Railway Company will sell tickets from Atlanta to Cincinnati and return at rate $10 for round trip.

Tickets on sale September 3 and 4, with final limit September 12, 1898.

Tickets will also be sold from Atlanta on September 5th at same rate and limit.

Apply to Southern Railway agents for detailed information and tickets.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL
Broadway and Eleventh St.
(Opposite Grace Church.)
New York.
Conducted on European plan at moderate rates.
Wm. TAYLOR & SON, Proprietors.

HOTEL GRAHAM
89th Street and Madison Avenue.
NEW YORK CITY.
AMERICAN PLAN
SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS
Summer Rates to Sept. 1st
7-13 wed sun

GRANT HOTEL...
86½ WHITEHALL STREET
Best family hotel in Atlanta. Conveniently located, cool, well ventilated rooms, first-class table with extra prompt service; only 3 blocks from depot. Transients accommodated at reasonable rates. Special rates by week or month. Mrs. A. B. Walker, Mgr.

MAKE PERFECT MEN!

DO NOT DESPAIR!
Do Not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital power incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give cheeks and lustre to the bloom to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy; 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guarantee cured. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold by druggists everywhere or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
50 CENTS

For Sale in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

B. R. Padgett. H. I. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON,
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
425 Electric building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
532-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law. Macon, Ga.
Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BOYKIN—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Boykin and Rev. T. C. Boykin are invited to attend the funeral services of Burwell, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Boykin, at Decatur, Ga., Wednesday, September 7th, 10 a. m. Funeral from residence of Dr. J. H. Goss.


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

BECOMING A MOTHER.

A Sure Way to Avoid Danger.

Every true woman wants to be a mother. A baby is the dream of her life—the crowning glory of womanhood—true happiness can never be known without the blessings a child brings.

Yet the ordeal through which all mothers must pass is so full of pain, anxiety and fear, that many a young life is sacrificed because of the inability to undergo the struggle of childbirth.

It is not necessary to suffer in bringing new life into the world. By the use of "Mother's Friend," the suffering and danger can be avoided, and the hour robbed of its dread and pain. This remedy is praised by thousands who have tested it. Every woman is anxious to learn how to avoid the pain and suffering which may be in store for her. The little book, "Before Baby is Born," will be sent free to any address upon application to the Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

Office Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Fulton County, Georgia, Atlanta, August 3, 1898—The road commissioners 13624 district, G. M., to whom was referred the petition for declaring Fort street a public road from the city limits to Tenth street, having reported favorable upon said petition:

All persons are notified that said petition will be finally granted at the next regular session of this board on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.

WALTER R. BROWN,
FORREST ADAIR,
H. E. W. PALMER,
E. B. ROSSER,
JACK J. SPALDING,
Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Fulton County, Georgia.
A. L. KONTZ, Clerk.
8-11-13-25; 9-1

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
—IN—
Cut Glass and Sterling Silver
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Watches, Clocks, Diamonds.
Every thing in the Jewelers' Art at
STILSON'S.
Reliable goods, fair dealing and bottom prices

we've made a hit!!

the demand for



fitzhugh lee

whiskey

has been something extraordinary, considering the short time it has been on the market.

have you tried it?

bluthenthal and bickart **"b. & b."**

the big house—strictly wholesale.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
GEO. P. HOWARD.

I am a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 5th.
J. W. KILPATRICK.

For alderman south side. Primary October 5th
D. A. BEATIE.

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I am a candidate for councilman from first ward.
C. B. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward.
J. J. MADDOX.

Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Council from the Third ward.
JAMES E. WARREN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward.
W. H. McCLAIN.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
A. P. THOMPSON.

Sixth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman from sixth ward and solicit the support of my friends.
A. L. DELKIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

Seventh Ward.

I shall be a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to city primary October 5th.
J. W. POPE.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

I am a candidate for commissioner public works. Walter S. Larendon.

At the request of many tax payers, I announce myself a candidate for commissioner of public works. I will have associated with me Mr. Ben F. McDuffie.
CLARENCE E. MOORE.

I am a candidate for re-election as commissioner of public works, subject to primary, October 5th. DAVID G. WYLIE

For Comptroller.

I am a candidate for city comptroller, subject to the primary October 5th.
A. J. McBRIDE.

For City Clerk.

I am a candidate for re-election as city clerk. Deputies, W. J. Campbell and J. P. Foster.
W. D. GREENE.
9-7-2t wed sun

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
W. H. BETTIE.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
H. H. BAREFIELD.

For city sexton, S. B. BANKSTON.
I am a candidate for city sexton.
A. A. NOLAN.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
EDGAR W. COOK.

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
J. B. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL C. ARMISTEAD.
8-24 3t wed sun

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to the city primary, and would appreciate your support.
JACK BAGBY.

I am in the race for city sexton to stay.
AL C. BILLUPS.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
CAPTAIN J. G. RUSSELL.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

PETER LYNCH.

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85 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather. Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

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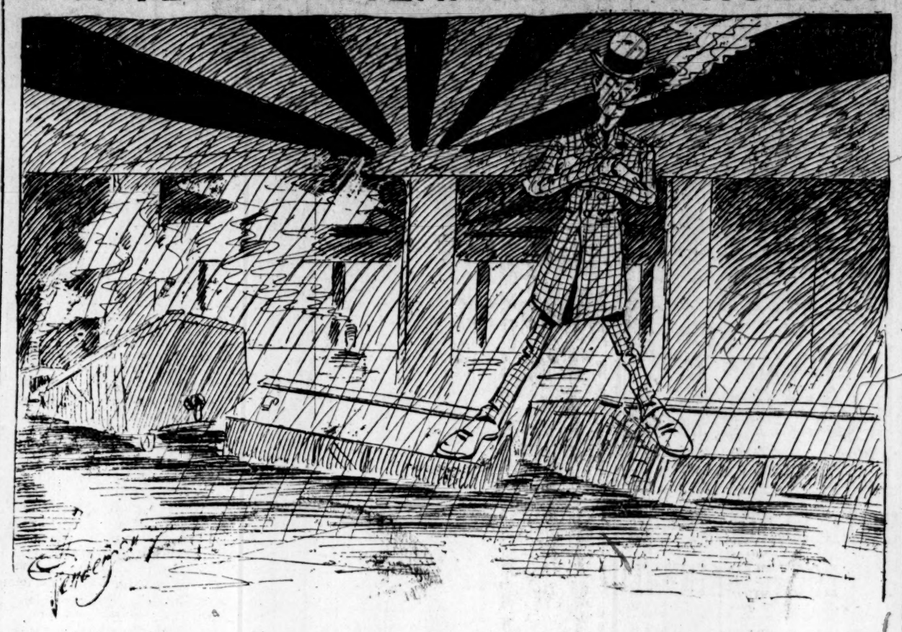
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ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

WANTED: AN ATLANTA HERO HOBSON



TO SINK FREIGHT CARS AT DEPOT ENTRANCE TO KEEP OUT WATER

CITY LEAGUE IS OFFICIALLY DEAD

Directors Met Yesterday Morning and Closed the Season.

DID NOT AWARD THE PENNANT

Practices of the Gambling Element Caused Board To Act.

MERCHANTS AND FIREMEN PLAYING IT OUT

They Will Play a Series of Five Games for the Pennant—The First Game Today.

THE ATLANTA BASEBALL LEAGUE is no more. All matters pertaining to the league except the winner of the pennant have been settled and the league has passed out of existence.

By the invitation of ex-President Moyers, of the league, the directors met in his office yesterday morning to discuss the situation and wind up the matters of the league. The directors requested Colonel Moyers to retain the presidency of the league, but he stated to them that he had given the matter consideration and that he could have nothing more to do with it as president. The directors then went into a discussion as to the advisability of continuing the league, and after some time the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, the officers and directors of the Atlanta Baseball League have been engaged during the season in an earnest and honest effort to present to the public clean, healthy sport, and to that effort have devoted time, labor and money; whereas, it coming to the knowledge of the league that disreputable practices have been indulged in by the gambling element to the discredit of the league; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That we disapprove of all such disreputable methods; and be it resolved further, that we close the season and the league for the season instanter."

That settled the fate of the league this year at least, and outside of the above resolution the directors did not go into any other matters of public interest. In the matter of awarding the pennant they decided to stand hands off as a league, and if the Merchants and the Firemen wanted to play a series of games they of course had the right to do so. There were no matters of dispute between any of the managers; there were no protests over any of the games to settle, and the standing of the clubs was left just as it was. As the league did not care to award any pennant, the only official action taken was to disband at once, which was done by the above resolution. Following is a correct standing of the clubs when the league was dissolved:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Per C.
Merchants	9	5	.642
Firemen	8	5	.571
Southern Shops	7	7	.500
City Hall	6	8	.428

The above table has been kept by The Constitution since the first of the season and includes all of the games, finishing up with the forfeited game of last Saturday.

Firemen Will Play Merchants.

While the league has disbanded, that does not mean that Atlanta is not to have more baseball this year. The Merchants and the Firemen are both dissatisfied with the result and they are going to play a series of five games to see which has the best team and settle definitely the question of the city championship.

Representatives of these two teams got together yesterday afternoon and decided to play a series of five games under the following agreement: The entire gate receipts of the five games and a purse of $50, put up by the two clubs, will go to the club winning the majority of the five games. The managers of the two teams announce that these games will be for blood. All of the money, including the $25 put up by each club and all of the money taken in at the games, will go to the players of the winning club and the team that loses will not get one cent for its time and trouble.

The five games will be played out no matter if one team wins all five of the series. Under this agreement it will not benefit either club to throw a game, and as all of the money is to go to the players, it is safe to predict that both teams will make a desperate effort to carry off the majority of the games and the Atlanta fans will see some red-hot baseball.

The first game under this agreement will be played this afternoon and the second game will be played Friday afternoon. The three remaining games will be played some time next week, but as the days for playing them have not been agreed upon yet, they will be announced later. The game this afternoon will be called at the regular hour, 3:30 o'clock, and the regular admission of 10 cents at the gate and 10 cents at the grand stand will be charged. Both captains will have out good teams and the game will be for blood.

The Shops Win.

Ever since the forfeited game of last Saturday The Constitution has received numbers of communications, of which the following is a fair sample:

"Baseball Editor, Constitution—Will you kindly settle this question. A bets B $100 that the Southern Shops will beat the Firemen in the game of ball scheduled to be played last Saturday. Who wins?
"FAN."

It is the opinion of The Constitution that A wins the bet. It is the invariable custom in baseball that the bets go with the decision of the umpire. This question has been settled by the sporting authorities many times. One team has a perfect right to forfeit a game if it so desires and unless some other agreement is made beforehand by the parties making the wager the money goes with the decision of the umpire. This matter has been decided in the National League where a team fails to show up at the grounds at the proper time and the game is given to the other team after nine balls have been thrown over the plate. A team has a right to forfeit a game to another team by notifying the president of the league after or before it reaches the grounds, and this the Firemen did last Saturday. Unless the directors had met and officially declared "no game" the Shops are as much entitled to it as if they had played it and won. But in addition to that Umpire Peel was selected by a majority of the directors of the league to go out and umpire the game. He called "Play ball!" and as only the Shops team went on the field Pitcher Green put nine balls over the plate and the umpire declared the game 9 to 0 in favor of the Shops. It is the opinion of The Constitution that those who bet on the Southern Shops are entitled to the money.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Standing National League Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Boston	117	75	42	.641
Cincinnati	122	78	44	.640
Baltimore	114	71	43	.623
Cleveland	117	68	49	.581
Chicago	120	66	54	.550
New York	119	65	54	.546
Pittsburg	123	61	62	.496
Philadelphia	114	56	58	.491
Louisville	121	51	70	.421
Brooklyn	113	44	69	.389
Washington	117	40	77	.342
St. Louis	120	33	87	.290

Boston 9, Washington 5.

Boston, September 6.—The Washingtons came near being shut out in today's game, for while they scored five runs in the ninth, it was only because the home team let up in their sharp playing. Klobedanz pitched well throughout the game, while the fielding of the Senators was a very poor exhibition. Attendance 1,000. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	3	2
Washington	5	7	7

Batteries—Klobedanz, Berger and Bransfield; Dineen and Farrell. Umpires, Hunt and Connolley. Time 2 hours.

Orioles Win and Get a Tie.

Philadelphia, September 6.—Baltimore won the first game in a double header with Philadelphia here today in rather easy fashion, owing to the effective twirling of Maul. The Phillies' only hit was a bunt by Conley in the ninth inning. The second game was hotly contested and darkness put a stop to the proceedings at the end of the eighth inning, with the score a tie. Attendance 4,538 Score:

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	3	3
Baltimore	7	7	2

Batteries—Fifield and McFarland; Maul and Clarke. Time, 1:55.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	5	2
Baltimore	5	12	6

Batteries—Donohue and McFarland; McJames and Robinson. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown.

Cincinnati 9, Chicago 8.

Cincinnati, September 6.—Young Green found the sun in right field troublesome, and that was why the Reds won. In the second Lang drove the ball over the fence. It was the longest hit ever made on the local grounds. A base on balls and Irwin's double won the exciting game in the ninth. Attendance, 7,800. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	9	15	2
Chicago	8	13	1

Batteries—Callahan, Woods and Donohue; Dwyer, Dammann and Wood and Peitz. Uepires, Swartwood and Warner. Time, 2:10.

Louisville 5, Cleveland 3.

Louisville, Ky., September 6.—Both teams played a snappy fielding game, but the Colonels were strongest at the bat. Wagner's stick work was a feature. Attendance 1,150. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	5	11	1
Cleveland	3	9	1

Batteries—Cunningham and Kittredge; Wilson and Criger. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald.

New York 17, Brooklyn 10.

New York, September 6.—In a slugging match the Giants had the better end of the game and won easily. LaChance was put out of the game for kicking. Attendance 500.

	R.	H.	E.
New York	17	20	4
Brooklyn	10	14	4

Batteries—Getting, Rusie and Warner; Yeager and Grim and Ryan. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Time 2:20.

Desperate Criminal Escapes.

Selma, Ala., September 6.—(Special.)—Three desperate negro criminals escaped from the Dallas county jail this afternoon. Jailer Aycock unlocked the cage to feed the prisoners. Charley Nelson, Alf Murphy and Jim Moore, the former condemned to hang for murder, rushed over him. Nelson had secured a pistol in some way and fired three shots at the jailer, who returned the fire and thinks he wounded Nelson. A posze is in pursuit.

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BIG INCREASE IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Six Hundred More Children Enter School Than Attended Last Year.

MANY ARE NOT YET SEATED

Arrangements Will Be Made Today for Accommodation of All.

SEVERAL SCHOOLS SHOW A DECREASE

Largest Decrease Is in High Schools. Teachers and Children Begin Work in Earnest.

THE REPORTS SUBMITTED TO Superintendent Slaton by the principals of the various schools in the Atlanta public school system show the enrollment this year to be considerably greater than it was last year, with the indications of a still greater increase before the end of the week.

Although it is not yet known what the exact enrollment will be, it is expected that the increase over last year will reach about 700. On account of changes that will be made, and the children who have not yet entered the schools, it is impossible to give what the exact enrollment will be when the schools have recovered from the first week.

The increase in the schools is based on the reports made by the teachers at the close of the first week last year and compared to the reports made yesterday. A decrease is shown in the two high schools and a decrease is also noticeable in the Ivy street school and in the Calhoun street school. All the colored schools show an increase with the exception of the Mitchell street school.

The total enrollment based on the reports of yesterday is 10,863. The total enrollment last year at the close of the first week was 10,169, showing an increase of 694 in favor of this year, with still several days left in the week. It is possible that the increase will run to 700, owing to the fact that a number of children who desire to be transferred to other schools have not yet been admitted, pending the arrangement of the pupils already in the schools. In the white schools there are 264 pupils who are at present unable to obtain seats. In the colored schools there are 326 applicants for whom there is on room.

This morning a committee of the board of education and Superintendent Slaton will begin work on the matter of transferring the applicants from crowded schools to less crowded ones, and in this way make more room. There seems to be not the slightest doubt that every child who has applied for admission to the public schools will be given a seat. The system used to make room is one that has been found to be excellent, and aided the board very materially last year in finding room for applicants for whom there was presumably no room. This same method will be used this year, and although it may necessitate some slight inconvenience, still it will make it possible for all the children to attend school.

The schools opened under the pleasantest auspices, and the outlook is excellent. Both the children and teachers have returned to work with renewed energy and are prepared to make the year one of the most important in the history of the schools of the city. They have already begun work in earnest, and the rest it of their labors will be seen in January at the semi-annual promotions and next year at commencement.

The following table shows the number of children in the schools, and the increase or decrease, as compared to the close of the first week last year:

SCHOOLS.	Total to date for 1898.	Applicants.	Total at close week 1897.
Boys' High school	203		211
Girls' High school	388		433
Ivy	595	9	408
Crew	808	4	753
Walker	704	17	653
Marietta	496	38	352
Fair	682	31	660
Calhoun	437	13	428
Ira	418	21	392
Davis	276	25	270
Boulevard	424	41	390
State	353	2	347
Fraser	400	11	374
Edgewood avenue	364	7	321
Formwalt	403	18	372
Williams	320	6	302
West End	471	21	411
Boys' Night school	75		108
Total	7413	264	6591
Colored Schools:			
Summer Hill	663		670
Houston	1059	275	728
Mitchell	666	21	663
Gray	495	20	464
Roach	425		400
Total	3295	326	2944
Grand total both colored and white	10863	590	10169
Increase 1898	694		

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION

To Determine Whether the City of Atlanta Shall Issue Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in Water Main Bonds.

To the Qualified Voters of the City of Atlanta—The mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta hereby give notice that, pursuant to an amendment of the charter of said city, approved on the 10th day of December, 1897, so authorizing them, said mayor and general council have passed an ordinance, approved on the 19th day of August, 1898, calling an election to determine by the vote of the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta whether the people of the city will assent by two-thirds majority of the qualified voters thereof to the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Atlanta to be sold and the proceeds thereof devoted exclusively to the extension of water mains within the limits of the city of Atlanta. Said bonds, if issued, to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent. The principal to be payable within thirty years from the date of said bonds and the interest to be payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

The election so called will be held pursuant to law and said ordinance at all voting precincts in the city of Atlanta within the legal hours of voting on the 5th day of October, 1898. At such election voters favoring the proposed issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets "For the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds," and the voters opposing the issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets, "Against the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds."

If the proposed issue of bonds is assented to, no part of the principal will be paid before the expiration of thirty years, but annual taxes will be levied to raise the interest thereon, eight thousand dollars per annum, and also to raise annually six thousand seven hundred dollars on account of the principal of said bonds, and the moneys so raised on account of the principal of said bonds will be kept in a sinking fund created to pay off the principal of said bonds at their maturity.

Notice is also given that the tax collector of Fulton county, who is the registrar of voters for the city of Atlanta, has books of registration open in his office for the purpose of registering the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta for the bond election so called. Said registrar will keep said books open during the hours prescribed in existing ordinances and until within four days of the day of said election, and such books of registration will be closed on the 1st day of October, 1898, and only those voters living in the city of Atlanta and otherwise qualified by law registering to vote in said bond election will be permitted to vote thereto.

Aug. 30, 1898. C. A. COLLIER, Mayor.

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Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of James T. Shivers late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, September 5, 1898.

WILLIAM P. LOTHER, SR., Admr.
sep 6-6t tues

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WM. S. COX, Business Manager.
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No. 62 N. Pryor st., $50.
No. 12 Walton st., $75.
No. 163 Marietta st., nice store, $15.
No. 51 Magnolia st., railroad front; coal and wood yard, $35.
Beautiful offices in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets; heat, light and elevator service. This is one of the best, if not the best, locations in the city. Rent lowest in Atlanta.
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227 S. Forsyth st., 7 rooms 25 00
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67 Smith st., 6 rooms 18 00
245 Fulton st., 7 rooms 18 00
49 E. Georgia ave., 10 rooms 35 00
162 Loyd st., 8 rooms 25 00
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Georgia Avenue—Lot 50x150, between Washington and Capitol avenue, $1,200.

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$1,400—South Pryor st. lot not far from Georgia ave.; a beauty, cheap.

$3,000—Beautiful West Peachtree lot 50x200; very cheap.

$4,500—7-room house and lot near Aragon hotel; worth $6,000.

$750—Park ave. lot on car line, 50x200; easy terms.

$1,500—Seven acres on car line to Decatur.

$1,100—Two 5-room houses on corner lot renting for $13 per month.

$4,750—Elegant 9-room house and lot on north side; cost $7,000.

$2,100—71 acres 2½ miles from College Park on West Point railroad.

MONEY to loan at from 5 to 8 per cent, city property.

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This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement andother anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler,
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Accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed. Best way to travel and ship your goods. For adv. matter and particulars address J. J. Carolan, agent, Savannah, Ga., R. H. Wright, agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Smith, agent, 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Whitney, traffic manager, W. P. Turner, general passenger agent, general offices, Baltimore, Md.
9-1 e o d

DISEASES OF WOMEN

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COLLEGES.

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE. THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

J. W. Stafford & Sons et al vs. Merchants' bank of Atlarta et al. No. 3990, Fulton superior court, spring term, 1897.

Under and by virtue of an order passed in above stated case by the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of Fulton superior court, on June 29, 1898, the undersigned receivers of the Merchants' bank will on the 5th day of October, 1898, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., sell at public outcry to the highest bidder at the Merchants' bank building, on East Alabama street, Atlanta, all the assets of every kind of said bank that remain undisposed of at said time, said assets consisting of bank furniture and fixtures, stocks and bonds, judgments, executions, notes, accounts, overdrafts and claims and choses in action, including all collaterals of every kind held by said bank and undisposed of at that time; also the following described real estate, unless the same in the meantime should be disposed of at private sale, to-wit:

A certain lot of land in the city of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, situate at the junction of Sycamore street and right of way of the electric car line, fronting on said Sycamore street, Porter street and said electric car line, and containing eight acres, more or less.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, land lot 87, fronting on McDaniel street 1050 feet, beginning at Roy street, and running north 200 feet deep through to Herbert street; also beginning at Roy street, running thence along Herbert street 200 feet to Amy street, 200 feet deep to Sims street; subject to a mortgage to V. P. Sisson for $1,250 and interest; also one-quarter undivided interest in lots Nos. 8, 14 and 15, being part of that certain property in the city of Anniston, Ala., known as the "Ledbetter warehouse property."

Among the bonds and stocks are the following: Two Piedmont Driving Club bonds, five shares Piedmont Exposition Company preferred stock, one share Piedmont Exposition Company common stock, 250 shares East Tennessee Iron and Coal Company, 142 shares Young Men's Real Estate and Investment Company, 15¼ shares Roswell Manufacturing Company, 25 shares Hogansville Oil Mills Company.

All of said assets and property of every kind disposed of at this sale will be for cash except said real estate; said real estate will be sold for one-half cash and the balance in six and twelve months, with 7 per cent interest on deferred payments.

A list of said office furniture and fixtures, stocks and bonds, notes, accounts, overdrafts, judgments, executions and choses in action and said collaterals can be seen at the Merchants' bank building between the hours of 11 a. m. and 12 noon each day or upon application to any of said receivers.

This 31st day of August, 1898. Merchants' bank of Atlanta, Ga.

J. G. OGLESBY,
GEORGE WINSHIP,
G. W. SCOTT,
Receivers.

aug 3 sep 5 7 12 14 19 21 26 28 oct 3 5